# TRANSHUMANCE IN SOUTHWEST ICELAND:

THE RISE AND FALL OF TRANSHUMANCE IN ICELAND 800-1800,

FIELDWORK OF WORK PACKAGE 2, YEAR 2


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*Cover photo is a drone photograph of shieling GK-009:012, trench 2 in Selsvellir within the farm of Ísólfsskáli. Photo: Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir.*

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# Grunnupplýsingar

**Heiti verkefnis:** Þróun seljabúskapar á Íslandi 800-1800
**Rannsóknarnúmer (málsnúmer MÍ):** 202205-0073
**Þjóðminjasafnsnúmer (ÞJMS):** 2023-08
**Númer fornleifa úr skráningarskýrslu og tilvísun í skýrsluna:**

| Kenninúmer | Skurður nr. | Heiti staðar | Heimild |
|---|---|---|---|
| GK-001:052 | Sel23_01 | Sogasel | Þóra Pétursdóttir. 2004, FS244-02153, bls. 43 |
| GK-009:012 | Sel23_02 | Selsvellir | Þóra Pétursdóttir. 2004, FS244-02153, bls. 57-58 |
| GK-017:035 | Sel23_03 | Baðsvellir | Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, FS192-02151, bls. 27-28 |
| GK-159:102 | Sel23_04 | Nafnlaust sel | Kristborg Þórsdóttir (ritstj.). 2014, FS527-07252, bls. 195-7 |
| GK-157:058 | Sel23_05 | Flekkuvíkursel | Kristborg Þórsdóttir (ritstj.). 2011, FS460-07251, bls. 252-254 |
| GK-238:020/ 123731-238-35 | Sel23_06 | Helgusel | Agnes Stefánsdóttir o.fl. 2006, Skráning fornleifa í Mosfellsbæ, 2006/2, bls. 134-135 |
| GK-238:022/ 123731-238-44 | Sel23_07 | Mosfellssel/ Leirvogsvatn | Agnes Stefánsdóttir o.fl. 2006, Skráning fornleifa í Mosfellsbæ, 2006/2, bls. 138-140 |
| GK-224:057 | Sel23_08 | Nessel | Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir og Rúnar Leifsson. 2006, FS305-05221, bls. 81 |
| GK-175:034/175-2109-2114 | Sel23_09 | Vífilsstaðasel | Ragnheiður Gló Gylfadóttir og Rúnar Leifsson. 2009, FS414-05192, bls. 69-70 og Ragnheiður Traustadóttir o.fl. 2019, bls. 99-107 |
| GK-009:032 | Sel23_10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | Þóra Pétursdóttir. 2004, FS244-02153, bls. 57-58 |
| GK-343:014 | Sel23_11 | Svínadalssel | Birna Lárusdóttir (ritstj.). 2008, FS394-07121, bls. 114 |

**Stutt lýsing rannsóknar (tilgangur):** Höfuðmarkmið verkefnisins er að auka skilning á seljabúskap á Íslandi (e. transhumance) á Íslandi á árunum 800-1800. Vettvangsrannsóknir miðuðust að því að kanna gerðfræði og tímasetja eftir fremsta megni 11 sel með töku borkjarnasýna og könnunarskurða.
**Tegund rannsóknar (framkvæmdarannsókn, vísindarannsókn, björgunarrannsókn, framkvæmdaeftirlit):** Vísindarannsókn.
**Ástand fornleifa við lok rannsóknar: voru þær huldar aftur eða fjarlægðar**: Allt rask og skurðir voru fylltir aftur og tyrft yfir.
**Staðsetning (staður, sveitarfélag, sýsla):** Skurðir og borkjarnasýni voru tekin á völdum stöðum í Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, á Reykjanesi, í Mosfellsdal og í Kjósarhreppi.
**GPS hnit (miðja rannsóknarsvæðis):** 360474, 398325 ISN93
**Rannsóknartími (nákvæmar dagsetningar):** 26.06.2023- 07.07.2023.
**Leyfishafi:** Oscar Aldred.
**Fjöldi starfsmanna:** 6
**Númer styrks:** 228883, Rannís.

# General information

**Project title:** The rise and fall of transhumance in Iceland 800–1800

**Research number (case no from The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland):** 202205-0073

**The National Museum of Iceland no:** 2023-08

**Number (ID) of sites and report no:**

| Site ID | Trench no | Placename | References |
|---|---|---|---|
| GK-001:052 | Sel23_01 | Sogasel | Þóra Pétursdóttir. 2004, FS244-02153, pp. 43 |
| GK-009:012 | Sel23_02 | Selsvellir 1 | Þóra Pétursdóttir. 2004, FS244-02153, pp. 57-58 |
| GK-017:035 | Sel23_03 | Baðsvellir | Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2002, FS192-02151, pp. 27-28 |
| GK-159:102 | Sel23_04 | Shieling without a name | Kristborg Þórsdóttir (ed.). 2014, FS527-07252, pp. 195-7 |
| GK-157:058 | Sel23_05 | Flekkuvíkursel | Kristborg Þórsdóttir (ed.). 2011, FS460-07251, pp. 252-254 |
| GK-238:020/ 123731-238-35 | Sel23_06 | Helgusel | Agnes Stefánsdóttir et al. 2006, Skráning fornleifa í Mosfellsbæ, 2006/2, pp. 134-135 |
| GK-238:022/ 123731-238-44 | Sel23_07 | Mosfellssel/Leirvogsvatn | Agnes Stefánsdóttir et al. 2006, Skráning fornleifa í Mosfellsbæ, 2006/2, pp. 138-140 |
| GK-224:057 | Sel23_08 | Nessel | Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir and Rúnar Leifsson. 2006, FS305-05221, pp. 81 |
| GK-175:034/175-2109-2114 | Sel23_09 | Vífilsstaðasel | Ragnheiður Gló Gylfadóttir and Rúnar Leifsson. 2009, FS414-05192, bls. 69-70 and Ragnheiður Traustadóttir et al 2019, pp. 99-107 |
| GK-009:032 | Sel23_10 | Selsvellir 2 | Þóra Pétursdóttir. 2004, FS244-02153, pp. 57-58 |
| GK-343:014 | Sel23_11 | Svínadalssel | Birna Lárusdóttir (ed.). 2008, FS394-07121, pp. 114 |
| GK-001:052 | Sel23_01 | Sogasel | Þóra Pétursdóttir. 2004, FS244-02153, pp. 43 |

**Short description of research (aims):** The broad aim of the Transhumance project is to advance knowledge and understanding of transhumance system in Iceland between AD 800–1800 relating to shielings. The aim of WP 2's fieldwork is to address the chronology and typology of shieling sites. The initial emphasis is on determining the development of the shieling system by dating them through tephrochronology, helping to refine our understanding of when there were periods of intensive transhumance, and when it subsequently declined. In 2023 altogether 11 sites were examined through trenching and coring.

**Type of research:** Scientific research.

**Condition of sites after excavation:** All trenches were backfilled and returfed.

**Location:** Trenches and coring were conducted on selected locations in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýslu: in Reykjanesi, Mosfellsdalur and in Kjósarhreppur.

**Coordinate (centre of the research area):** 360474, 398325 ISN93.

**Period of research:** 26.06.2023- 07.07.2023.

**Permit holder:** Oscar Aldred.

**Number of staff**: 6.

**Grant number:** *228883. The project is supported by the Icelandic Research Fund, IRF, Rannís.*

# Contents

# Útdráttur

Rannsóknarverkefnið *Þróun seljabúskapar á Íslandi 800-1800* er þverfagleg rannsókn sem hlaut þriggja ára styrk frá Rannsóknasjóði 2022-24. Markmið verkefnisins er að auka skilning á árstíðabundnum flutningi búpenings (e. transhumance) á Íslandi allt frá landnámi og fram undir 1800. Þetta er gert með því að nota aðferðir fornleifafræði, fornvistfræði og sagnfræði og kanna tiltækar upplýsingar með landupplýsingatækni. Í verkefninu er leitast við að svara spurningum er varða upphaf, þróun og hnignum seljabúskapar og hvaða vísbendingar seljabúskapur getur gefið um vistkerfi, félagskerfi og hagkerfi á Íslandi á tímabilinu.

Rannsókninni er skipt upp í þrjá verkhluta og fjallar skýrsla þessi um verkhluta tvö (WP 2) sem er fólginn í fornleifafræðilegum vettvangsrannsóknum á seljum, þ.e. að kanna aldur og gerð selja eins og framast er unnt með könnunarskurðum og/eða borkjarnasýnatöku og reyna þannig að varpa ljósi á upphaf, þróun og endalok seljanna. Markmið verkhlutans er að leita svara (í samvinnu við aðra verkþætti) við spurningum eins og þeirri hvort sel hafi orðið mikilvægur hluti af búrekstri jarða strax eftir landnám eða hvort þau hafi hugsanlega aðeins náð almennri útbreiðslu síðar. Vonast er til að rannsóknirnar varpi á ljósi hvernig seljabúskapur þróaðist og hvort og þá í hvaða mæli hann var þýðingamikill fyrir búrekstur jarða. Kannað verður hvort líklegt sé að endalok seljabúskapar megi tengja við breytingar í búrekstri almennt eða hvort breytingar á samfélagsgerð hafi vegið þar þungt. Auk töku skurða og borkjarna hafa bæði ár verið tekin og greind sýni úr gólflögum bygginga og greind bæði örformgerðarsýni og samsetning skordýraleifa á völdum stöðum til að varpa ljósi á notkun seljanna. Seinna árið voru einnig tekin sýni fyrir forn-DNA greiningu á völdum stöðum.

Rannsóknir sumarsins 2023 voru unnar í Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, nánar tiltekið á Reykjanesi, í Mosfellsdal og í Kjósarhreppi. Samanlagt voru 11 sel könnuð, teknir voru könnunarskurðir á níu stöðum og borkjarnasýni á 11 stöðum. Sumarið 2023 voru tekin sýni til skordýragreiningar í Sogaseli staður 1, Helguseli staður 6, Mosfellsseli/seli við Leirvogsvatn staður 7 og Vífilsstaðaseli staður 9 og sýni til örformgerðargreiningar í Helguseli 6, Mosfellsseli/seli við Leirvogsvatn 7 og Vífilsstaðaseli 9. Auk áðurgreindra sýna voru tekin sýni til forn-DNA greiningar á fjórum stöðum á suðvesturhorninu, í Sogaseli 1, Helguseli 6, Vífilsstöðum 9 og í Svínadal 11, en síðastnefndi hluti rannsókna hlaut styrk úr Fornminjasjóði.

Sumarið 2023 var einnig gerð tilraun með aldursgreiningu mannvistarlaga út frá OSL (e. optically stimulated luminescence) sem byggir á mælingum á endurkasti ljóss í jarðvegi en á undanförnum

árum hafa slíkar greiningar orðið algengari í fornleifafræði Norður-Evrópu. Til verksins fékkst styrkur úr Fornminjasjóði. Tilraun með aðferðarfræðina var gerð í Sogaseli 1, á Selsvöllum 2, Baðsvöllum 3, í Helguseli 6, Mosfellsseli/seli við Leirvogsvatn 7 og Vífilsstaðaseli 9. Niðurstaða tilraunarinnar var sú að ekki reyndist unnt að nota OSL-greiningu til að aldursgreina seljarústir á Suðvesturlandi.

Aldur seljanna sem rannsökuð voru á Suðvesturlandi sumarið 2023 reyndist nokkuð misjafn og spannaði tímabilið frá því fyrir R-1226 og fram á 19. öld. Varðveisla gjóskulaga á rannsóknarstöðunum var misjöfn og hafði það einhver áhrif á aldursgreiningu þeirra en flest voru þó selin byggð eftir 1226. Á þremur stöðum fundust einhver ummerki um mannvist fyrir 1226 (Sogasel 2, Helgusel 6, staður 4) og margir þeirra voru enn í notkun fram á 18. og 19. öld. Samanborið við rannsóknarstaði í Eyjafirði virðast því selin á Suðvesturlandi vera yngri og/eða vera í notkun lengur. Helsta undantekningin frá þessu gæti verið Nessel 8 og Vífilsstaðasel 9 sem líklega voru fallin í eyði á 16. eða 17. öld.

Könnunarskurðirnir leiddu í ljós ummerki um mörg byggingarstig á flestum rannsóknarstöðunum. Gott dæmi um staði með langa byggingarsögu voru Sogasel 1, Helgusel 6 og Selsvellir 2 þar sem ummerki um allt að fimm byggingarstig fundust í könnunarskurðum. Þetta bendir til flókinnar og langvarandi nýtingar, sem gæti verið vísbending um að staðirnir hafi haft mikið félagslegt vægi og verið í fjölbreyttri notkun, t.d. fundust vísbendingar um að Helgusel hafi jafnvel verið nýtt allt árið um kring á einhverju tímabili. Afar fáir forngripir fundust við rannsóknina og samanstendur safnið aðallega af málmnöglum tengdum byggingum sem styður tilgátur um að sum af umfangsmeiri seljunum hafi haft talsvert af timburverki. Umhverfis- og fornleifafræðileg sýni veita innsýn í nærumhverfi og lífsskilyrði seljanna. Niðurstöður örformgerðargreiningar og e-DNA greiningar eru væntanlegar fyrir vetrarlok 2025 en greining skordýrategunda gefur vísbendingar um umhverfisskilyrði (víða gróskumikils graslendi). Í seljunum fundust einnig tegundir skordýra sem styðja hugmyndina um að mannvirkin hafi aðeins verið notuð árstíðabundið.

Niðurstöður rannsóknarinnar sýna fram á svæðisbundinn mun á staðsetningu, uppbyggingu og nýtingu selja á Suðvesturlandi og Norðurlandi, sem og innan rannsóknarsvæðisins sjálfs; annars vegar á Reykjanesskaga og hins vegar í Mosfellsdal/Kjósarhreppi. Á Reykjanesi voru selin oft staðsett á grónum svæðum innan um hraun, og höfðu vatnsskortur og takmarkað beitarland ráðandi áhrif á staðarval. Á Norðurlandi (og í Mosfellsdal/Kjós) voru selin hins vegar á frjósamari svæðum með betra aðgengi að vatni. Þessi mismunur bendir til þess að þróun selja á Íslandi hafi

verið mótuð af staðbundnum þáttum, sem gerir það ólíklegt að hægt sé að draga upp einsleita mynd af notkun þeirra á landsvísu. Fyrstu niðurstöður rannsókna Seljaverkefnisins benda einnig til þess að hlutverk selja hafi tekið nokkrum breytingum á mismunandi skeiðum. Sem dæmi um þetta má nefna að elstu selin, þau sem eru mögulega eru frá því fyrir 13.-14. öld, gætu í mörgum tilfellum verið eiginlegir bústaðir eða "sumarhús" þar daglegur rekstur bújarðarinnar færðist líklega að mestu leyti yfir í selið yfir sumarmánuðina. Það var líklega aðeins seinna, eftir 13.-14. öld og fram á 15.-16. öld, sem hlutverk seljanna varð sérhæfðara. Á síðasta notkunarskeiði seljanna urðu þau hins vegar enn sérhæfðari en áður og aðaláherslan á framleiðslu og vinnslu mjólkurafurða. Þessi mismunandi hlutverk seljanna endurspegluðust í eignarhaldi á jörðum og í togstreitu um hvaða jarðir höfðu rétt til aðgangs og notkunar á seli. Á suðvesturhluta landsins má sjá mynstur í þróun eignarhalds á seljum sem er nokkuð frábrugðin því ráðandi hefðum í Eyjafirði og er það gott dæmi um hið fjölbreytta og flókna mynstur seljabúskapar (e. transhumance) sem rannsóknin hefur sýnt að tíðkaðist hér á landi.

*Lykilorð*

Reykjanes, Mosfellsdalur, Kjósarhreppur, Ísland, Norður-Atlashaf, sel, seljabúskapur, landbúnaðarsaga, miðaldir

## Abstract

The aim of the project *The Rise and Fall of Transhumance in Iceland, 800-1800* (commonly referred to as *TransIce*) is to enhance our understanding of the transhumance system in Iceland during the period AD 800–1800. The project integrates historical, archaeological, and palaeoecological evidence with spatial analysis to address questions concerning the origins, extent, and decline of transhumance in Iceland. A more specific objective of *Work Package 2 (WP 2)* is to date the origins and the end of transhumance in the study areas. This will be achieved through a small-scale excavation and coring program, utilizing tephrochronology and archaeological methods at selected sites.

This research aims to shed a light on the reasons behind the emergence of shielings and their implications, if any, for the agricultural system in Iceland. Dating the abandonment of the shielings helped determine whether the decline of the system reflects tangible evidence of socio-economic and agricultural restructuring or if it is influenced by other social factors. A secondary goal is to develop a robust typology of shielings and to better understand their usage. This will be achieved by analyzing archaeological materials recovered from field surveys, excavations, and coring, including both environmental samples and artifact assemblages from shieling sites.

This report presents the results of the fieldwork conducted during the second year of the project, specifically in the summer of 2023. The field season focused on the southwestern region of Iceland, Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county, including the districts of Reykjanes, Mosfellsdalur, and Kjósarhreppur. The objective was to explore ten shielings' sites in these areas through a combination of surveying, trenching, and coring. The sites were dated on the basis of tephrochronology. Altogether 11 sites were investigated, nine of which were trenched but coring was carried out at all 11 sites. Samples for micromorphological analysis were collected from four sites (Helgusel site 6, Mosfellssel site 7, and Vífilsstaðasel site 9), while samples for archaeo-entomological analysis were taken from three sites (Helgusel site 6, Mosfellssel site 7, and Vífilsstaðasel site 9). Additionally, eDNA samples, supported by Fornminjasjóður (the Icelandic Heritage Fund), were collected from four sites: Sogasel site 1, Helgusel site 6, Vífilsstaðasel site 9, and Svínadalur 11.

The dating of shielings in southwest Iceland proved to be varied, with occupation phases spanning from pre-1226 to the 19th century. The preservation of tephra layers across different sites influenced the dating, but most of the sites were occupied after the falling of the R-1226 tephra.

Some earlier shielings, like Sogasel 1, Helgusel 6, and site 4, show some activity predating R-1226, with several continuing into the 18th/19th centuries. In comparison to Eyjafjörður, shielings in the southwest appear to be younger and/or abandoned later, with a notable finding that many were occupied into the 18th and 19th centuries. Nessel 8 and Vífilsstaðasel 9 were exceptions, likely abandoned in the 16th or 17th century.

Structural evidence indicates repeated phases of rebuilding across most sites, with some shielings, such as Sogasel 1, Helgusel 6, and Selsvellir 2, undergoing up to five construction phases. This suggests a complex and prolonged use, that potentially might be linked to the higher social value of the mother farm or a broader range of functions, such as possible year-round occupancy at Helgusel 6. Archaeological finds were minimal, consisting mainly of metal nails related to construction, supporting the evidence of timber structures. Environmental and archaeoentomological samples provided insights into the local environment and living conditions. At most sites, non-synanthropic insect species suggest a predominantly lush grassland landscape, with seasonal human occupation indicated by the sparse presence of synanthropic species.
The conclusion of the study highlights regional differences in shieling locations, structure, and usage between the southwest and northern Iceland but additionally a difference also observed within the research area; in Reykjanes Peninsula on one hand and Mosfellsdalur/Kjósarhreppur on the other. In Reykjanes, shielings were often found in vegetated areas amidst lava fields, with water scarcity and limited grazing land influencing their placement. In contrast, the northern shielings were situated in more fertile areas with better water access. These variations suggest that shieling development in Iceland is shaped by local factors, making a universal pattern of shieling use unlikely. Some initial findings from the two years suggest that the role that the shieling played in the farm economy varied according to the period in which it was used. For example, early shielings, those that perhaps pre-dated the 13-14$^{th}$ century were probably more like summer settlements, in which households may have transferred day-to-day farm operations at the 'shieling'. It was only later, after 13-14$^{th}$ centuries and up to the 15-16$^{th}$ centuries that shielings became more specialised in their functions. However, the latest period of use, perhaps after the 17-18$^{th}$ centuries, that shielings became places of specialised production, such as diary-making. These different roles within the farm economy were also reflected in the tenurial histories of ownership, and which farms had right of access and use of a shieling. In the southwest the tenurial patterns are quite different, thus, adding further complexity to an already complicated system of transhumance.

*Keywords*
Reykjanes, Mosfellsdalur, Kjósarhreppur, Iceland, North Atlantic, Shielings, Transhumance, Agricultural history, Medieval

# 1. Introduction

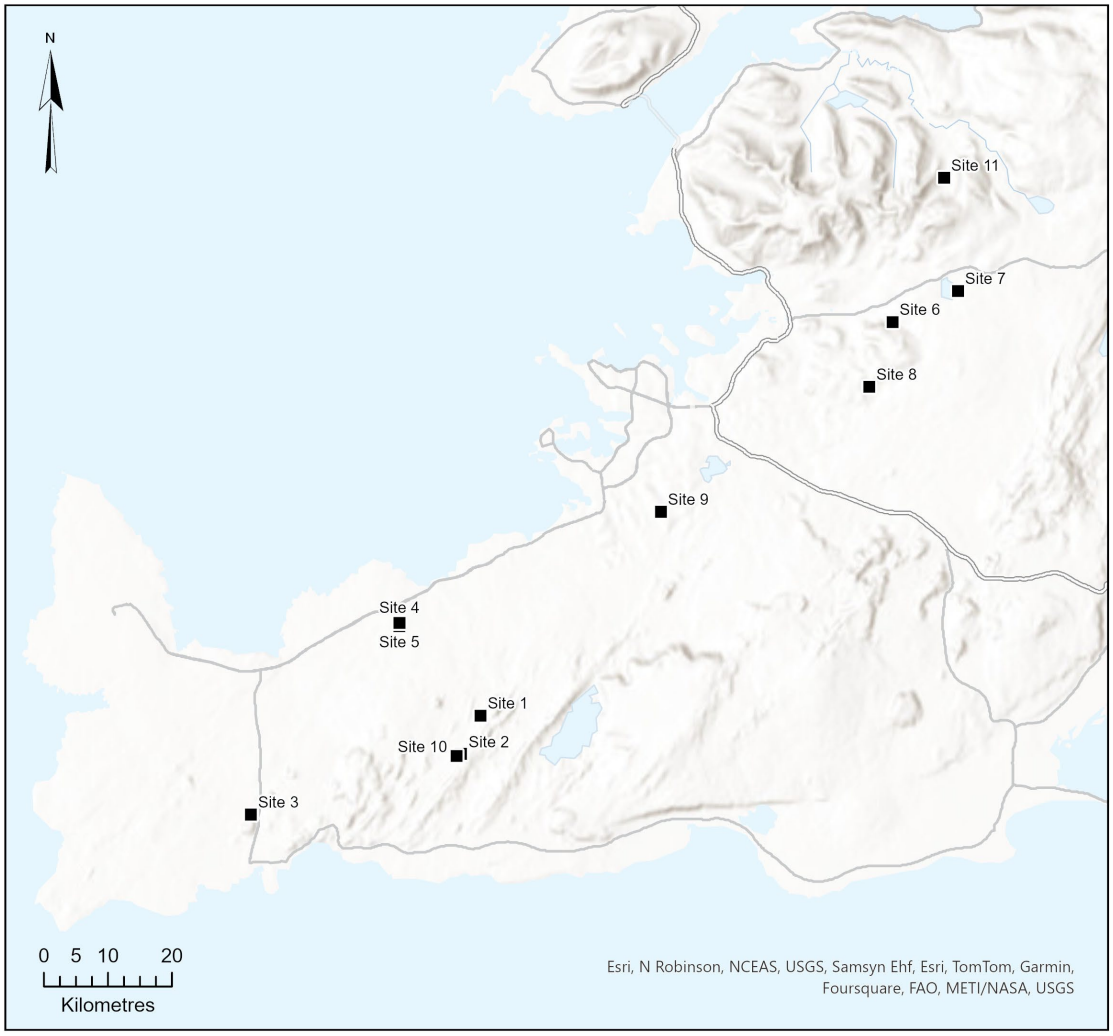
Shielings are closely associated with North Atlantic transhumance practices, which involve the seasonal movement of livestock between different pastures or specialized production areas within a farm. Livestock were sometimes moved between different parts of a farm to protect the homefield´s grass or other primary hay production areas for the winter months. This function of protecting winter hay production areas was likely one of the primary roles of shielings in Iceland, at least in later centuries.

The primary aim of the project *The Rise and Fall of Transhumance in Iceland, 800–1800* is to enhance our understanding of the transhumance system in Iceland. The project integrates historical, archaeological, and palaeoecological evidence with spatial analysis to shed a light on this topic.

The project is divided into three work packages (landscape history WP 1, archaeology WP 2, and palaeoecology WP 3). The main objective of archaeological fieldwork (WP 2) is to investigate the chronology and typology of transhumance in the study areas through tephrochronology and archaeology. These findings will be contextualized with documentary, landscape, and environmental sources from Work Packages 1 and 3. The specific goal of the fieldwork is to acquire new data for dating shielings and to develop an initial hypothesis, in collaboration with the other work packages, regarding the periods of intensive and widespread transhumance and their subsequent decline. A secondary objective is to establish a more robust typology of shielings, which will provide clearer insights into their usage by drawing on the archaeological record, including ground surveys, environmental samples, and artifact assemblages from shieling sites.[1]

To achieve the aims of WP 2, fieldwork has been conducted in two areas in different parts of Iceland, and this is providing a comparative framework for assessing the chronologies and typologies of shielings across different regions of the country. In the first year of the project (2022), fieldwork focused on Eyjafjörður in northern Iceland. In the second year (2023), the focus shifted to the southwest of Iceland, specifically to Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county where 12 shielings were investigated in 2023. The objective of the fieldwork was to carry out excavation using hand-excavated 1-meter-wide trenches and to core structures and middens at a minimum of ten shieling sites within the study area.

[1] This aim will not be assessed until the end of the fieldwork in years 2 and 3 and is there for not dealt with in this report.




**Research Sites 2023**


***Figure 1**: Location of research area in the southwest in 2023*

The fieldwork started on 26th June 2023, and extended for two weeks, concluding on 7th July. The first half of the field season was characterized by heavy rainfall, but weather conditions gradually improved as the work progressed. The shieling team comprised Oscar Aldred (permit holder), Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir (head of WP2), Stefán Ólafsson, Gylfi Helgason, and Agla Geirlaug Ringsted, alongside the project's principal investigator, Egill Erlendsson, and his student, Julia Esch.

The structure of this report is as follows: Chapter 2 outlines the methods employed during the fieldwork. Chapter 3 provides a brief discussion on transhumance within the Icelandic context and the current state of knowledge regarding the shielings in the 2023 research area, Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county. Chapter 4 presents the research conducted in 2023, including maps, photographs, section drawings, and an evaluation of the results from trenching and coring at each site. Chapter 5 is a short review of finds of the season; and at the end of the report (Chapter 6) the main results of the field season are summarised. At the back of the report is a reference list as well as various appendixes.

The post-excavation work was carried out by Oscar Aldred, who, along with Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir, authored this report. Maps and drawings were produced by Oscar Aldred, unless otherwise noted. Drone photographs were taken by Gylfi Helgason and Elín Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir.

# 2. Methodology

In 2023, a total of 12 shielings were selected for investigation, with the aim of examining ten of these sites. The sites were explored with trenches at nine locations and coring at eleven locations (see *Figure 1*). The selection of sites was based on the results of field surveys previously conducted in the area.[2] The survey data collected in the project is stored in *Ísleif,* a database of archaeological sites created and maintained by the Institute of Archaeology in Iceland.[3]

To obtain a good representative sample of the shieling system, efforts were made to ensure that the shielings were distributed evenly across the research area (see *Figure 1*). Additionally, a range of different variables were used to select shielings, including those with both few and many structures, those potentially dating to different periods, and both shielings associated with single farms and those with more complex histories involving multiple farms. Finally, practical considerations regarding accessibility were taken into account as the optimal walk to the shieling and back with equipment should take less than a couple of hours. Since trial trenching and coring were the methods employed in this project, and no open excavation was conducted, an effort was made to avoid shielings with obvious and complex histories. This is because small-scale methods like trenches and intermittent coring often provide limited insight into such sites. However, as the research presented in this report demonstrates, complications are not always foreseeable or avoidable.[4]

Trenches were often placed within the structures of the shielings, typically targeting one of the more complex buildings. This approach aimed to date the site as well as to obtain a sense for its lifespan and identify suitable layers for sampling for micromorphological and archaeo-entomological analysis.

At each site, the existing field survey data was reviewed, and visible archaeological features were recorded using a handheld GPS (Trimble Geoexplorer 6000 - ISN93). Aerial photographs were captured with drones at all excavation sites and 3D modelling was carried out at three sites (Sogasel

[2] See for example Pétursdóttir 2004, Hreiðarsdóttir 2002, Hreiðarsdóttir & Leifsson 2006. Þórsdóttir 2011 and 2014, Gylfadóttir & Leifsson 2009, Lárusdóttir 2008, Stefánsdóttir et al. 2006, Traustadóttir et al. 2019, Valmundardóttir, et.al.2022 etc. Additionally, information about many of the sites were found in the homepage of Ferlir www.ferlir.is

[3] Friðriksson & Vésteinsson 1998.

[4] As can be seen in chapter 4, this year, a clear trend toward more complex usage and ownership of shielings was observed compared to those examined in Eyjafjörður in 2022.

1, Baðsvellir 3 and Helgusel 6). Two sites (sites 4 and 10) were investigated solely through coring, while both coring and trenching were done at nine other sites, with a single trench excavated at each of these locations.

The dating of the tephra in selected trenches was carried out in two ways. The first involved in-field observations and tephra analysis of the sections from four excavated trenches by Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson. The second method involved dating tephra spot-samples collected from coring and additional trenches, performed by Sólveig Guðmundsdóttir Beck, Snædís Sunna Thorlacius, and Egill Erlendsson. Both dating methods have been completed. Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson's tephra report is attached as *Appendix I*. The analysis of 144 tephra samples taken during the field season (from cores and trenches) has been incorporated into context descriptions and analysing of the data.[5]

The excavation followed the single-context recording method, as outlined in the excavation manual of the Institute of Archaeology, Iceland (see *Figure 2*).[6] This method involves documenting each cultural feature—such as a hole, grave, layer, or building component—as an individual unit or event. Each unit is registered, recorded, drawn, and photographed, and assigned an identification number that is unique to the site. During the excavation, the units were assessed using a matrix system (Harris Matrix), providing an overview of the stratigraphic connection of each unit to the other. The context of various cultural layers can often be complex, but to classify interconnected units—such as those belonging to the same building or usage phase—together as a "group" and assigning a specific group number is an attempt to clarify relation and make interpretation of data easier. In this case, no groups were identified; instead, phases were used to define distinct periods of activity, such as occupation,

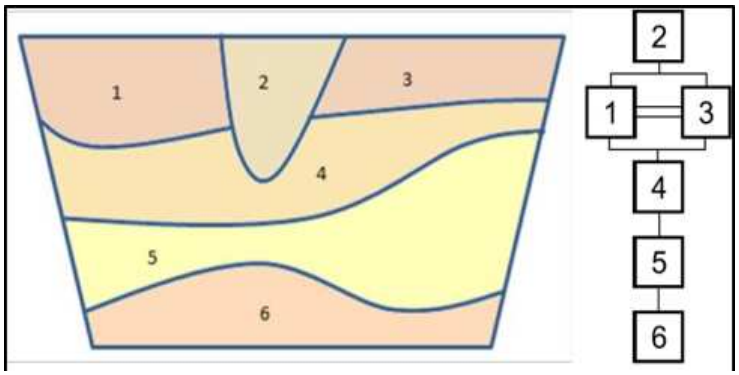



***Figure 2**: Single context of Harris Matrix (https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/The-Temporal-Dimension-in-a-4D-Archaeological-Data-Roo-Weghe/de4d0da90c6dce4d502f43b1e6b162f4d105432a/figure/2)*

[5] Not published specially in a report but the result is interwoven with this report.
[6] Lucas 2003.

abandonment, or rebuilding events. When describing cultural layers, unit numbers are referenced for clarity.

| Site ID | No | Name | Exc | Core | OSL | eDNA | AE | MM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GK-001:052 | 1 | Sogasel | x | x | x | x | x | |
| GK-009:012 | 2 | Selsvellir 1 | x | x | x | | | |
| GK-017:035 | 3 | Baðsvellir | x | x | x | | | |
| GK-159:102 | 4 | Unnamed shieling | | x | | | | |
| GK-157:058 | 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | x | x | | | | |
| GK-238:020 | 6 | Helgusel | x | x | x | x | x | |
| GK-238:022 | 7 | Leirvogsvatn/ Mosfellssel | x | x | x | | x | |
| GK-224:057 | 8 | Nesssel | x | x | | | | |
| GK-175:034 | 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| GK-009:032 | 10 | Selsvellir 2 | | x | | | | |
| GK-343:014 | 11 | Svínadalur | x | x | | x | | |

***Table 1:*** *The application of archaeological methodologies at each site investigated in southwest of Iceland in 2023*

Since the excavations in this project were organized around trenches, the primary focus was on their documentation, particularly the context descriptions and section drawings. Nevertheless, each layer was assigned a unique unit number, described and drawn. For instance, the contexts at site 1 are listed as [0101, 0102, 0103, etc.], while those at site 9 are labelled [0901, 0902, 0903, etc.]. Trenches excavated into ruins were either placed outside the ruin and extended up to the top of the wall, or fully excavated into the interior of the building.

Coring was performed at 11 of the sites. Each core was assigned an identification number, measured in using a Trimble Geoexplorer 6000, and documented on a specific coring sheet, which includes descriptions of all the layers encountered and their measured thicknesses. It is important to note that when using an auger or corer, soil compression can occur, particularly in already loose layers. As a result, the actual thickness of deposits is likely greater than what is recorded with the corer.

## Finds

Finds recovered during excavation are important as they can give dating information, as well as information about the function of sites and living conditions. All finds were given a unique identification number (e.g. 0901 -The first two numbers being the site number (e.g. site 09) and the last two the finds number (e.g. find 01). Not all finds come from a secure context, some are found during the cleaning of surface layers and sometimes their context cannot be decided, but most finds are attached to unit numbers that they are associated with throughout the whole post-excavation process.

## Samples

Soil samples were collected for various analyses as needed. Each sample was assigned a unique number (e.g. <0901> - The first two numbers being the site number (e.g. site 09) and the last two the sample number (e.g. sample 01). This applies to both collected bulk samples as well as tin or column samples, as well as spot samples for tephra analysis. The sample number was within a running system and each sample linked to the unit number of the cultural layer from which it was obtained. The size of each sample varied depending on the intended analysis, such as insect analysis, pollen analysis, tephra analysis, or flotation. All tephra samples have been analysed for geochemistry and assigned to volcanic system and year when possible.

In 2023, samples for archaeo-entomology were collected from the floor layers at sites 1, 6, 7, and 9 (Sogasel, Helgusel, Mosfellssel/shieling by Leirvogsvatn, and Vífilsstaðasel), with the aim of processing 2-3 samples. As in the previous year, these samples were processed by Hrönn Konráðsdóttir (see *Appendix II*).

Three micromorphological box samples were taken in 2023, all from floor layers in Vífilsstaðasel (site 9). They were sent to the Laboratory for Geoarchaeology at the University of Cambridge and returned in the spring 2024. The thin-sections from 2022-2023 are being analyzed by Sólveig Guðmundsdóttir Beck with the results planned for the end of winter 2025.

In addition to the environmental sampling conducted in 2022-2023, further sampling for OSL and eDNA was done in 2023. This was made possible through grants received from Fornminjasjóður 2023-24.

The OSL dating of the contextual sequence and the soil underneath the turf walls in the excavated trenches was carried out by Tim Kinnaird of the School of Earth and Environmental Sciences at the University of St Andrews. Samples were gathered at six sites: sites Sogasel, Selsvellir, Baðsvellir, Helgusel, the shieling by Leirvogsvatn and Vífilsstaðasel (sites 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9). A total of 100 samples were retrieved for preliminary screening in the field from across the 6 sites, as follows, 17 from site 1, 29 from site 2, 16 from site 3, 17 from site 6, 9 from site 7 and 14 from site 9. While samples were collected and analyzed in the field, a sub-set of these samples – ones that showed the most potential for dating - were exported to England, where dr. Kinnaird processed them in the fall of 2023. The final report on the OSL analysis was received before the end of 2023. The results were disappointing, but samples from Helgusel 6 and the shieling by Leirvogsvatn 7 were marginally better and do not rule out the application of OSL in other localities across Iceland; the screening results from Helgusel show that the bulk sediment does contain a dosimeter that registers an age-signature, although not in the quantities required for more formal quantitative dating (see *Appendix* III).

In the case of eDNA sampling, the work was divided across a two-year research period. The first year was directed to collecting the eDNA samples from selected shielings in southwestern Iceland and the second year to analyse the collected samples and write reports/articles. For eDNA sampling, the focus in 2023 was on collecting samples from selected shielings in southwestern Iceland. The second year will be used to analyse the collected samples and write reports/articles (in winter of 2024-25). The eDNA work was led by dr. Elena Zavala from the Globe Institute at the University of Copenhagen. In 2023, eDNA samples were collected from four shielings: Sogasel (site 1), Helgusel (site 6), Vífilsstaðasel (site 9), and a shieling in Svínadalur (site 11). In total, 56 samples were taken from both cultural layers and homefields surrounding the shielings. The aim of the eDNA work is to explore in more detail than has been possible until now the presence of animals in and around shielings by periods. In later centuries sheep dominated the shieling economy, but various evidence suggests that a more mixed/varied livestock was present in shielings in earlier centuries. Exploring the evidence of the eDNA in shielings could play a vital role in determining the usage of the shieling and their role for the economy of the farm unit. This work is on-going and not reported on, but the application for the proposed work is given in *Appendix IV*.

# 3. Brief state of art: Shielings Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla

Shielings were typically situated at some distance from the main farm, sometimes in under-utilized ecological zones. While the movement of livestock was central to these practices, other activities were also conducted during seasonal stays at shieling sites. Historical and ethnographic records mention the milking of animals and the production of dairy products. Additionally, activities like charcoal making, haymaking, and peat cutting likely took place in areas where the landscape allowed.

H.S.A. Fox, who identified various types of English transhumance based on historical sources, suggested two types of transhumance practices in England. These classifications may also be applicable to Icelandic contexts.[7] Fox's first type is referred to as 'lesser' transhumance, characterized by the relatively small size of the individual flocks or herds being moved, as well as the short distances traversed.[8] This contrasts with 'greater' transhumance, which more closely resembles the summer movement of sheep or horses to highland pastures in Iceland, followed by their rounding up at the end of the season. It also includes the movement of animals between regions for slaughter or sale at market.[9] When discussing shielings, specifically the movement of animals from the farm to the shieling, we are generally referring to 'lesser' transhumance.

This characterization of transhumance practices, and in relation to shielings, is important for several reasons. First, it distinguishes the practice of shieling within a well-defined seasonal farming system. The movement of animals from the farm to the shieling was primarily intended to protect hay production near the farm from grazing, while many of the shieling were still located close enough to allow for daily commuting if necessary. Second, shielings were spaces used to produce and process secondary products, such as dairy, serving as specialized areas within the farm for activities like dairy production or wool shearing for yarn. Third, as suggested by this research, in areas with limited vegetation, there appears to have been a deliberate effort to improve soil conditions by concentrating animals in specific shieling locations.[10] While these three aspects of shielings are well-established, more elements may remain to be explored, particularly during the early formative years of the shieling and transhumance system. These early phases are less well understood due to the scarcity of historical sources.

[7] Fox 1996, 2012, pp. 29-40.
[8] Fox 2012, pp. 29-31.
[9] Fox 2012, pp. 31-32
[10] See Aldred et al. 2023.

## *3.1 Shielings in Iceland*

While it is likely that the history of transhumance in Iceland dates back to the time of settlement,[11] significant uncertainty remains about when shielings became a widespread phenomenon across the country and when, and why, they began to fall out of use. Additionally, little is known about the social implications of the emergence of shieling sites for Iceland's agricultural and socio-economic systems. Even less is understood about whether the decline of the system reflects broader socio-economic and agricultural restructuring in rural communities, or what impact the shieling/transhumance system might have had on other aspects of society. Indeed, one of the primary aims of the Rannís funded *Transice* project is to generate a firmer understanding of these important questions through cross-disciplinary research. In the context of Work Package 2, this involves integrating historical analysis with archaeological methods—such as survey, excavation, coring, and material/environmental science—through which a more detailed and compelling narrative is beginning to emerge.

Shielings are frequently referenced in the sagas and other medieval documents.[12] In these texts, shielings are sometimes referred to as 'summer houses' (*sumarhús*), in contrast to the main farms, which are called 'winter houses' (*veturhús*).[13] This terminology may offer insight into the significance of shielings at the time of writing.[14]

The exact number of shielings in Iceland remains unknown, as only part of the country has been the subject of an archaeological survey (*aðalskráning*). Within Ísleif, the institute´s archaeological database, over 2000 shielings are recorded; but it is however, reasonable to assume that the total number of shielings not under 3000. Approximately 600 of these have been surveyed in the field. Historical data indicates that the most common type of Icelandic shieling consists of a cluster of two to three structures, one of which was often divided into two to three compartments (*mjólkurhús, selbaðstofa,* and *eldhús*—the latter sometimes in a separate building), alongside a milking pen (*kvíar*) and occasionally a cow shed, if cows were kept at the shieling.[15]

Systematic archaeological field survey in Iceland started in the 1990s and has, in the last few decades, but mostly since around 2000, started to contribute to a more complex picture of shielings

[11] See for example Lucas 2008.
[12] Kupec 2015.
[13] See for example ÍF V, p. 97.
[14] E.g. Lucas 2008, Hermanns-Auðardóttir 1992, Jónasson 1945.
[15] E.g., *Ferðabók Eggerts Ólafssonar og Bjarna Pálssonar* 1762-1757, p. 104 and Jónasson 1945, p. 62; Hitzler 1979, p. 72.

in Iceland. To some extent, this emerging picture aligns well with historical perspectives: shieling sites most commonly feature one to three structures, with single-structure sites being the most frequent. When shieling sites consist of only one structure, this structure is often complex, divided into multiple compartments—typically two to three, and sometimes more. The largest shieling complexes contain multiple ruins and, at times, boundaries or enclosures. These larger sites often reflect complex material histories of abandonment and re-occupation.[16]

Determining the roles of sites that may potentially be shielings can be challenging, particularly when the evidence on the ground indicates more versatile or recent usage. One of the primary aids in locating shielings within Iceland's cultural landscape is the use of placenames. In assessing whether a site may have functioned as a shieling, various factors beyond simple morphological analysis or placenames must be considered. These factors include the site's location within the landscape, its distance from the home settlement, and relevant historical documents.[17] In short, shieling research must examine a wide array of evidence. In some instances, field surveys alone cannot definitively determine whether a site is a seasonal settlement (typically a shieling), a small farm, a grazing house, or even a combination of all these types.[18] Additionally, it is not uncommon for the role of these sites to change or alternate over time and across seasons. An example of this can be seen in the approximately 200 farms sites that incorporate the term 'shieling' (*-sel*) in their placenames, suggesting that they may have originally been established as shielings but later evolved into permanent, year-round farms.[19]

## *3.2 The shielings in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county: historical review*

Various archaeologists and institutions have conducted archaeological surveys in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county, collectively covering a significant portion of the region, though full coverage has not yet been achieved. The largest single database of the surveyed sites in the area is *Ísleif*, maintained by the Institute of Archaeology, Iceland, which contains information on approximately two-thirds of the area, including details on 117 shielings.[20] A recent study on the location and

[16] Further work and landscape assessment of shielings surveyed in *Ísleif* will be carried out in WP 1 in the project.

[17] Even if most of these must be looked at with critical eye: the place-name evidence (which are extremely useful tool for locating shielings) are for example are often from middle of or late 20th century and have to be critically evaluated for each site as they sometimes can rather reflect 20th century ideas of the landscape and usage of ruins then actual memories invested in the landscape.

[18] See e.g., Vickers and Sveinbjarnardóttir 2013.

[19] Benediktsson 1970, p.105.

[20] Ísleif: the database of the Institute of Iceland

layout of shielings in Reykjanes identified just under 150 shielings in the area.[21] Based on the available data, the total number of shielings in the county could be estimated to be somewhere between 160 and 200. In the land survey from 1847, Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county had approximately 360 legally distinct farms (*lögbýli*), suggesting a ratio of approximately one shieling for every two farms. In earlier land surveys the farm number was lower, even down to 220 farm that would give an even higher ratio of shielings to farm.[22] In this context it is worth mentioning that Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county had a very high number of tenants farms on the coast (*strandhjáleigur).*[23] Typically, they maintained only one or, at most, two cows. It is plausible that the *strandhjáleigur* functioned as markets for milk products supplied by the shielings, which may partly explain their prevalence in this region.

A cursory overview of survey data gathered in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county as well as recent studies of shielings in the area indicates that shielings sites typically consist of one to three structures, with the most common being shielings comprising a single structure.[24] Shieling in the research area commonly features at least one complex structure, typically comprising 2 to 4 compartments.

In Iceland, shielings are often located some distance away from the mother farm, typically at higher altitudes. A study of shieling distances in Eyjafjörður found that, on average, shielings were situated about 1.5 km from their associated farms. However, the distance tended to be shorter for smaller, less prosperous farms and greater for larger, more valuable farms.[25] In Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county, a similar effort has been made to estimate the average distance between the mother farm and shielings. A recent study of shielings in the Reykjavík area found that the average distance between farm and shieling was 8.6 km, with a median distance of 7.3 km.[26] Further research across the entire Reykjanes peninsula supports these findings, showing an overall regional average of around 7 km.[27] This distance is approximately five times the average distance between mother farms and shielings in Eyjafjörður, highlighting key differences in landscape and transhumance

[21] Ármannsson 2007. Although this research covers a significant portion of the county, it extends into Árnessýsla and excludes the northernmost part of Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla

[22] Based on Jarðatal Johnsens from 1847. The number is high in the book and as a comparison it can be noted that in 1686 the lögbýli in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla was 210-220, which would show a different ratio of farm to shielings.

[23] See Jónsson. 2024, for difference between *strandhjáleigur* and *sveitahjáleiga.*

[24] Magnúsdóttir 2011a, pp. 46-48 and Ármannsson 2007, pp. 25-31.

[25] Pálsdóttir 2005, p. 49 and Gunnarsdóttir (2002) analysis of distance from farms to shieling of Saurbæjarhreppur in Eyjafjörður supports this suggestion.

[26] Magnúsdóttir 2011a, pp. 46-47.

[27] Ármannsson 2007, p. 32

practices between the two areas. In Eyjafjörður, the majority of shielings were located within the property boundaries of the home farm, often in off-valleys or near the farm's property boundaries. In contrast, in the 2023 research area, particularly in the southern part (Reykjanes) where vast lava fields dominate the landscape, the location of shielings was often restricted to grassy oases within these lava fields. As a result, shielings were frequently situated further from the mother farm and sometimes outside its boundaries. This led to a more common practice of multiple farms sharing a shieling site, which contributed to a more complex and dynamic relationship between farms and shielings in the area (see further discussion in Chapter 6).

Several of the shielings investigated in 2023 had a substantial number of written references but additionally, their landscape settings and the distance from their respective main farms further supported the notion that they had functioned as shielings at some point in time.

There are only a few older references to shielings in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county. Although shielings are mentioned in *Landnámabók*, several of the *Sagas, Biskupa sögur*, and *Sturlunga saga*, none of these sources specifically refer to shielings in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county.[28]

A couple of shielings in the area are however mentioned in *Diplomatarium Islandicum*, but a detailed review of these references is an ongoing part of the project.[29] These are the shielings of Viðey in the upper Þormóðsdalur valley, mentioned in 1284[30], and the shieling of Þerney in Stardalur, which the church owned half of and which is referenced in various church inventories (*máldagar*) from 1220 until around 1570.[31] None of the shielings subjected to the research in 2023 are mentioned in *Diplomatarium Islandicum*.

A significant number of shielings in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county are mentioned in *Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalíns* from 1703-04, or around 100 shielings according to Hitzler's review.[32] This represents more than half of all known shielings in the area, a notably high proportion. In stark contrast, only about 20% of the total of known shielings in Eyjafjörður are

[28] Seen for example Egilssaga ÍF II, p. 76, Laxdæla ÍF V.1934, pp. 97-98, 165-68, 185-93, Heiðarvígasaga ÍF III. 1938, pp. 283-94, and Landnáma ÍF I, pp. 122 og 155.
[29] A part of WP 1, done by dr. Árni Daníel Júlíusson.
[30] DI II, p. 247
[31] DI I, p. 413, DI II, p. 64, DI IV, p. 113, DI XV, p. 635 DI XII, p. 665.
[32] But Egon Hitzler's 1979 book *Sel – Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des isländischen Sennwesens seit der Landnahmezeit* is a key source on Icelandic shielings. The translation and republication of this work will be one of the primary outputs of this shieling project.

mentioned in the *Jarðabók*, with half of those reported as abandoned by that time. In Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county, however, most of the shielings listed in the *Jarðabók* appear to have still been in use, except for those rendered unusable due to factors such as limited water access, insufficient grazing land, or erosion. This difference is also evident in the shieling-to-farm ratio: only 10% of farms in Eyjafjörður have a recorded shieling in the *Jarðabók*, compared to 50% in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla.[33] Based on archaeological surveys, this disparity does not directly reflect shieling usage in these two regions but could suggest that shieling practices in Eyjafjörður were abandoned earlier than in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county. Notably, the *Jarðabók* for Gullbringusýsla was compiled prior to the devastating smallpox epidemic of 1707, providing a critical snapshot of settlement patterns before this major demographic crisis. The smallpox epidemic disproportionately affected individuals in their prime working years, particularly those aged 20–40, leading to a severe labor shortage that hampered agricultural productivity. This epidemic significantly contributed to the reduction in the number of farms in Iceland and may have triggered broader changes in land use, such as the abandonment of labor-intensive activities like shielings. Nevertheless, shieling activities in the southwest seem to have recovered relatively well, whereas in other regions, such as Eyjafjörður, the epidemic may have had more pronounced effects, potentially marking the end of shieling practices in the area. By the early 18th century, most shielings in Eyjafjörður appear to have been permanently abandoned, whereas a significant proportion of shielings in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla remained in active use.

This pattern is reflected in the shielings examined during the 2023 study. Unlike in Eyjafjörður (where only one of the 12 shielings investigated in 2022 was mentioned in the *Jarðabók*), nearly all of the 2023 sites were referenced in the book. The exceptions include the shieling by Leirvogsvatn (site 7), which may only have been established later in the 18th century, and Vífilfellssel (site 9), which was likely abandoned long before the *Jarðabók* was compiled. Additionally, a small, unnamed shieling (site 4) does not appear to be mentioned in any written sources. Most of the referenced shielings seem to have still been in use at the time the *Jarðabók*, except for Nessel (site 8), which had been long abandoned by then.

The written records could therefore indicate that shieling practices were a much more prominent aspect of agricultural activity in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla during the early 18th century than in Eyjafjörður, where the same data suggests that these practices had largely been abandoned by that

[33] It is worth noting that the proportion of farms with shielings in Skagafjörður and Húnavatnssýsla is notably higher than in Eyjafjörður, as documented in the *Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín,* see Hitzler.

time. Nevertheless, by the second half of 18th century, shieling usage appears to have drastically declined, even though various efforts were made to encourage their revival. On February 26th, 1754, the King of Denmark issued a decree stating that all farms in Iceland should maintain a shieling where possible, and that all livestock from each farm should be sent to the shieling for two months during the summer.[34] Further attempts were made to encourage the practice of transhumance in Iceland. When Ólafur Olavius was commissioned by the Danish king to collect data on the country's industrial structure and potential new opportunities, one of his objectives was to assess the feasibility of establishing new shielings or rebuilding old ones. Olavius' efforts were part of a broader initiative aimed at revitalizing Iceland's rural economy by promoting traditional agricultural practices, such as transhumance, that could optimize the use of land and livestock.[35]

By the time the parish descriptions were compiled in 1839, the usage of shielings appeared to have become quite rare in the southwest Iceland. Despite shielings being explicitly inquired about in many parishes they were either omitted entirely or mentioned only as having been used in the past. However, in some areas, the parish church continued to utilize its shieling, even if most other farms did not. Examples include the parish churches of Garðar, Mosfell, and Gufunes.[36] In this regard, the pattern of abandonment resembles that observed in Eyjafjörður, where the last remaining shielings were typically those associated with the largest farms in the parish, most commonly the church farm.

It has been suggested that shielings in Iceland were largely abandoned by the 18th century but the review of written sources suggests that the usage might have lasted a little bit longer in some areas.[37] Responses to a mid-19th century questionnaire in Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla indicate that the use of shielings in the area was very limited at that time, with the parish church often being the only institution that maintained shieling practices. Despite a consensus about their usefulness for the farm economy (and repeated attempts to reintroduce shielings), they did not regain their previous popularity in Iceland.[38]

[34] Lovs.f. Island III, p. 182, 191.

[35] Olavius 1964, p. 7.

[36] The most notable exception is Staðarprestakall/Grindavíkursókn, where, in addition to the church farm itself, nearly all the farms in the parish were still using the church shieling at Selsvellir (see further details in Site 2).

[37] See for example Jónasson 1945, p. 63, Ferðabók Eggerts Ólafssonar og Bjarna Pálssonar. 1943.Vol 1, p. 120, Thoroddssen Vol. 3 1919, pp. 207-210.

[38] See for example Jónasson 1945, p. 62, Ferðabók Eggerts Ólafssonar og Bjarna Pálssonar. 1943. Vol 1, p. 120, Thoroddssen Vol. 3 1919, pp. 207-210.

## *3.3 Previous archaeological research in the area*

In the last two or three decade an archaeological survey has added considerable information to our knowledge of shielding structures and layout in Iceland. In Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county a various surveys have taken place in the last decades and additionally a comprehensive field survey for all shielings in the area was published in 2007.[39]

To date, only one confirmed shieling site in Iceland has been fully excavated and published.[40] Additionally, two sites both in the southwest, have been identified as potential shielings. Between 2007 and 2011, Traustadóttir (Antikva) excavated at Urriðakot in Garðabær, uncovering twelve buildings, including a hall (*skáli*) and a cowshed, representing at least two distinct occupation phases. The earlier phase dates to the settlement period up to the 11th century, while the later phase features more versatile structures, dating post-R-1226. It has been proposed that the site may have functioned as a shieling rather than a year-round farm.[41] In 2014, Zori and Byock excavated part of a cluster of mounds in the low highlands of the Mosfell Valley. Preliminary findings suggest that these mounds may represent an abandoned farmstead or, alternatively, an early shieling. Turf structure uncovered (Mound 1) revealed two phases: an earlier, smaller enclosure with evidence of animal stabling, constructed shortly after the deposition of the landnám tephra, and a later phase marked by modest structural expansion.[42]

Beyond these, various small-scale investigations have also been conducted on shieling sites across the country, providing further, albeit limited, insights into their use and significance.[43] In the southwest trenches have been excavated at a few shieling sites. In 2001 Bjarni F. Einarsson excavated three trenches into Fornasel south of Straumsvík in Reykjanes revealing quite a versatile finds collection (including glass, pottery, clay pipes etc.). The dating of the ruins (based on finds and C14) suggested that the site was in use from 17$^{th}$-19$^{th}$ century.[44] In 2011 a field survey and selected trenching was done at a three shieling sites belonging to the farms of Reykjavík with the aim of mapping and dating the sites.[45] The trenches into all three shielings (Varmársel, Þerneyjarsel, and Esjubergssel) suggested that all the sites were in use after 1500 although earlier phase (of two) in Þerneyjarsel was built before the falling of the K-1500 tephra. As in the shieling research in 2023

[39] Ármannsson 2007.
[40] Lucas 2008.
[41] Traustadóttir et al. 2010.
[42] Zori & Byock et al. 2014.
[43] E.g. Sveinbjarnardóttir 1991. Magnúsdóttir 2011, Vésteinsson 2011, Gísladóttir et al. 2013
[44] Einarsson, Bjarni F. 2001.
[45] Magnúsdóttir 2011

very limited small finds were recovered during these excavations, an iron nail from Varmársel, and a nail and 2-3 other iron objects from Esjubergssel.[46]

These investigations highlight the limited but growing body of archaeological research on shielings in Iceland. The findings, though sparse, provide valuable insights into the chronology and function of these sites. While surveys have enriched our understanding of the layout and cultural landscape of shielings, more recent trenching and excavations offer a glimpse into the complex role shielings may have played. Together, these studies underscore the need for continued exploration to fully understand the significance of shielings in Iceland's past.

[46] Magnúsdóttir 2011b.

# 4. Shieling research in 2023

This section provides overview of the results of the research of 2023 (see *Figure 3*). All the trenches were cut into structures at the shieling sites. Additionally, coring was conducted at ten sites, resulting in a total of 773 cores collected across all eleven sites investigated.

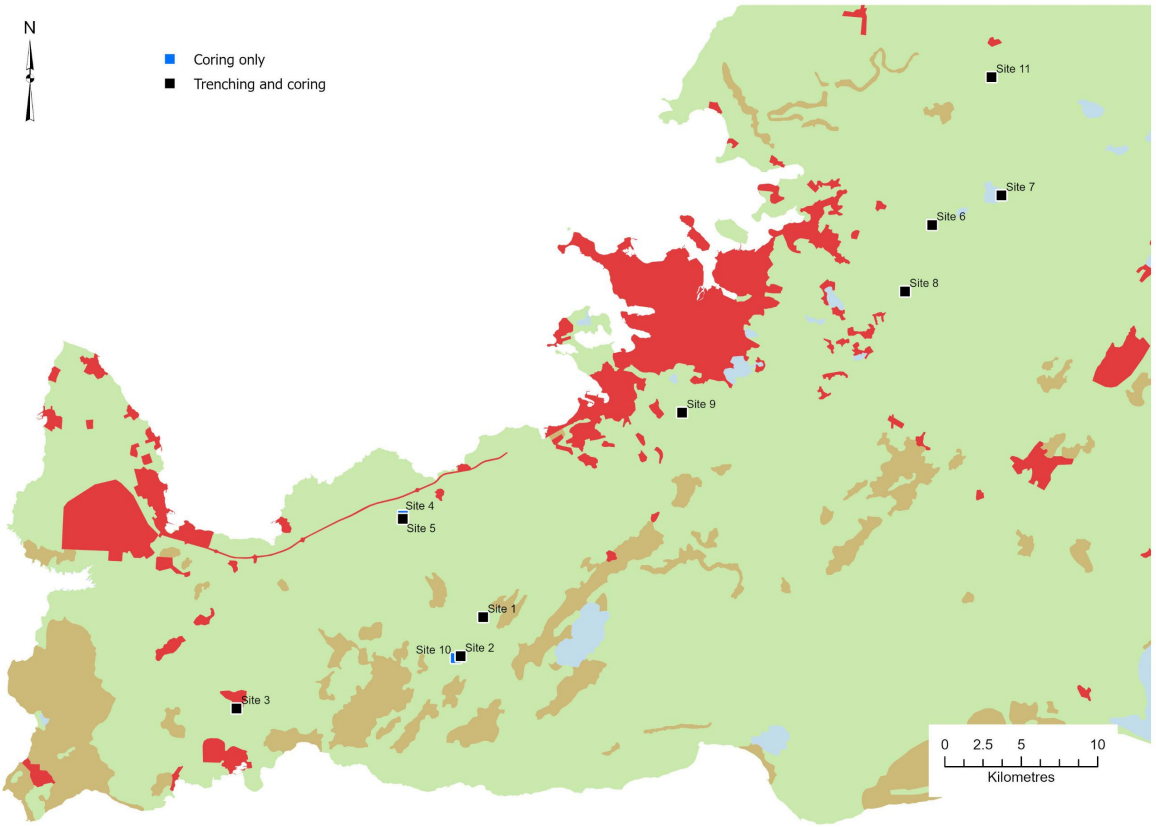



***Figure 3**: Location of trenches excavated and of the coring done in SW Iceland in 2023. A black dot indicates sites where both coring and trenching took place but a blue dot sites where only coring took place.*

## 4.1 Site 1: Sogasel within the property of Krýsuvík (GK-001:052)

Sogasel is located in an old crater on a flat, grassy plateau surrounded by the crater's walls (*Figure 4-5*). The area is part of the Krýsuvík farm in Grindavík municipality; even if it belonged to the church farm of Kálfatjörn in Vogar municipality as far as oldest records go. The earliest written reference to the shieling is in *Jarðabók* by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín from 1703, recording that the shieling belonged to Kálfatjörn but was, at the time, both used by the farm and the farm of Bakki (the latter was owned by the church at Kálfatjörn).[47] The *Jarðabók* entry for Kálfatjörn notes that the farm "owns" the shieling, which it claims to be within the lands of Stóra-Vatnsleysa. Previously, Kálfatjörn utilized a shieling within its own boundaries, known as Fornuselshæð (literally: Ancient Shieling Hill). However, limited grazing areas and inadequate access to water eventually made this shieling unsuitable for use. Sogasel, although situated far from the farm, was noted for its abundant pastures and ample water supply.[48] From available information it has been estimated that the livestock in the shieling in 1703 consisted of 36 sheep and 15 cows.[49] The shieling is not mentioned in parish descriptions from 1840s but the priest of Kálfatjarnar parish says that while all the farms in Vatnsleysuströnd used to have shielings, they have now been abandoned.[50]

The shieling is mentioned in a few other written sources, primarily in 20th century placename descriptions for the farms Vatnsleysa, Stóra-Vatnsleysa, Minni-Vatnsleysa, Krýsuvík, and Vesturháls.[51] In the place-name document for Vatnsleysa, it is noted that the site served as the shieling for Kálfatjörn and additionally, the farm at Krýsuvík utilized the area for a month-long shieling period.[52] Written sources provide little information about the origin or abandonment of the shieling. The *Jarðatal* by Johnsens from 1847 mentions that the farm at Kálfatjörn owned Sogasel, but further details are unclear.[53]

[47] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, p. 142 and 145. In the same record Krýsuvík is claimed to have two shielings, one up in the mountains and one close to the see, both remarkable good, according to the book but no further details are given about their location (Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, p. 7)
[48] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, p. 142
[49] Óla 1961, p. 246.
[50] Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 109
[51] Ö-Krýsuvík, pp. 18-19; Ö-Vesturháls, p. 1, Ö-Stóru- og Minni Vatnsleysa, p. 10, Ö-Vatnsleysa, p. 8
[52] Ö-Vatnsleysa, p. 8
[53] Jarðatal Johnsens. 1847, p. 103

***Figure 4**: An oblique aerial photograph looking north over the creator and Sogamela. In the picture a person is standing in the ruin in the middle of the crater where the trench was excavated later. At the bottom of the picture Sogalækur spring can be seen.*

Prior to 2023, the site had already attracted some scholarly attention. The geographer Guðrún Gísladóttir mentioned the site in her 1993 report on the area.[54] Furthermore, the site was included in a general archaeological survey of the Grindavík area in 2003 (site no. GK-001:052) conducted by the Institute of Archaeology in Iceland for Grindavík municipality.[55] Although the survey compiled written sources about the site, it was not visited at that time. However, a sketch drawing by Ármannsson was published in the survey. In addition to Ármannsson's visit to the site,[56] employees of Fornleifavernd ríkisins surveyed the area again and measured all the ruins in 2008 in connection to *The Master Plan for Nature Protection and Energy Utilization.*[57] The sheiling site is considered to be in an area at high risk due to volcanic activity in the Reykjanes peninsula.

Sogasel is situated near the mountains Trölladyngja and Grænadyngja, at an elevation of approximately 220 meters above sea level. The area is close to the boundary between the municipalities of Grindavík and Vogar and the area is defined on either side of the marker on

[54] Gísladóttir 1993, p. 28

[55] Pétursdóttir 2004, p. 43

[56] See both the website of www.ferlir.is and Ármannsson 2007, pp. 85-87

[57] The aim of the work is to reconcile the competing interests of nature conservation and energy utilization on a national scale and at the earliest planning stages see Stefánsdóttir 2008, pp. 24-27

different maps. Both Krýsuvík and Kálfatjörn were church-owned benefices and were likely primary farms (early settlements) in their respective regions.

The distance from Kálfatjörn/Bakki to the shieling is more than 13 kilometers in a straight line. In contrast, the distance from Krýsuvík is approximately 5.6 kilometers. Additionally, the route known as Höskuldarvallastígur/Oddafellsstígur was used by the people of Vogar to travel to the shieling.[58]

At Sogasel, 5-6 clusters of ruins extend over an area of approximately 130 x 100 meters (*Figure 5*). The site is enclosed by the crater walls on all sides except the south. The bottom of the crater is flat and grassy, and to the south, it opens towards a small spring, Sogalækur which provides a good water supply at the site. The sheltered environment would have been ideal for monitoring livestock. Within the crater, several ruins are scattered, with most located near the crater's edges. The site features a cairn (structure 1), three complex ruin structures (structures 4, 5, and 7), a mound (structure 6, where a trench was excavated), and a few additional simple ruins nearby (structures 2 and 3).

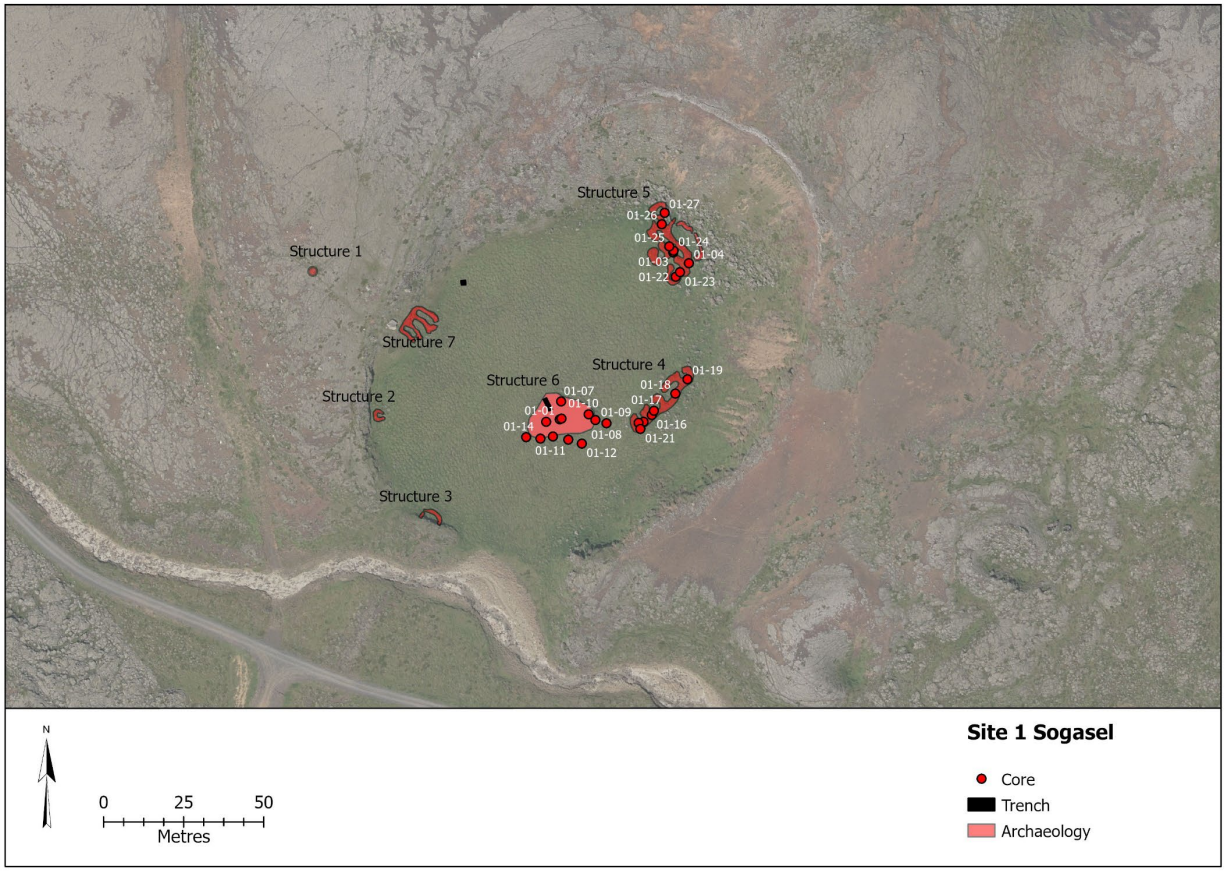



***Figure 5**: Ruins at Sogasel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[58] Guðmundsdóttir 2007, p. 131 & 133

**Trench (0101)**

Trench 0101 was excavated into an unclear structure (structure 6) in the center of the crater area (*Figure 5*). The trench was cut across the northern side of the structure and measured 4 x 1 meters and was oriented NNW-SSA (*Figure 6-7*). A column for eDNA sampling was extracted from this trench, revealing a tephra from Reykjanes R-1226. Additionally, 27 cores were collected from the more complex structures.

The section revealed several phases of occupation (*Figure 6-7*). The earliest phase (Phase 1) was a turf wall [1010] which sat immediately on top of the natural [0111]. Associated with the turf wall was a midden [0116] which was sampled for tephra (<0123>), though the analysis revealed that the sample did not contain tephra. The midden had accumulated against the side of the structure.

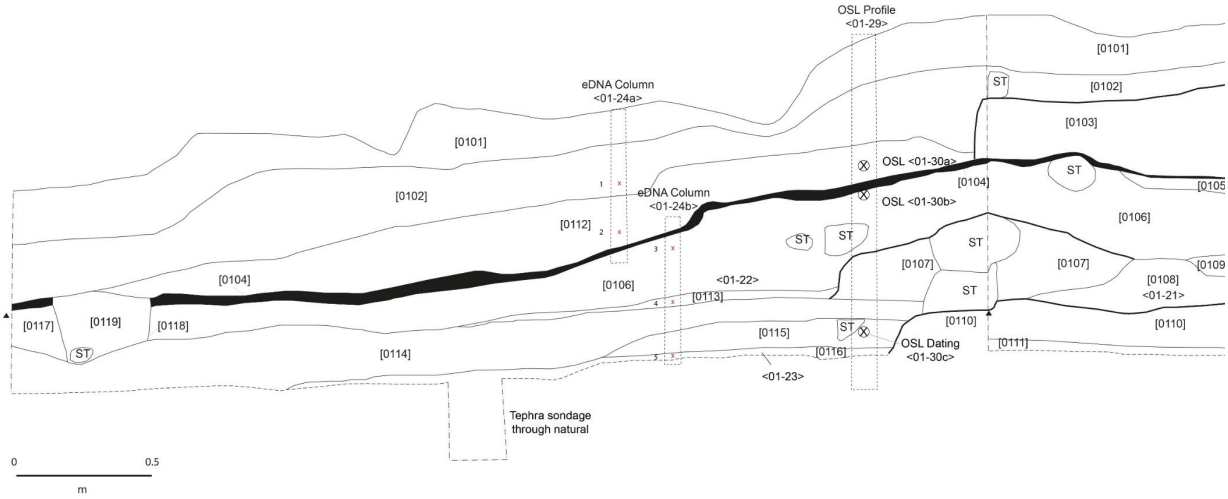



***Figure 6**: A southwest facing section drawing of trench 0101 section into structure 6*

Phase 2 – The turf wall [1010] was subsequently dismantled, and two distinct turf collapse deposits [0109] and [0115] (the latter sampled for OSL dating <0130c>) formed over another midden, or possibly a working surface [0108] (sampled for insects <0121>). This surface was associated with the dismantling and/or modifications of the turf wall [1010]. Later a mixed deposit [0114] formed over turf collapse [0115].

Phase 3 - A second turf wall, with stone [0107], was constructed directly on top of the midden [0108] and mixed deposit [0114]. An additional sheet midden [0113] (sampled for tephra <0122>, though no tephra was found) accumulated against the exterior of the new turf wall.

Phase 4 - A period of collapse led to the formation of a mixed deposit [0106] (sampled for OSL dating <0130b>), which included stones from the wall and a midden deposit [0105]. This was followed by the deposition of a black tephra, known as Miðaldalag R-1226, which lay over the mixed deposit [0104].

Phase 5 - A new turf wall [0103] was constructed, incorporating the R-1226 tephra within the turf, possibly obtained from material cut from around the structure. Evidence of turf cutting was observed, with fill [0119] and cut [0118] recorded.

Phase 6 – A turf collapse [0112] (sampled for OSL dating <0130a>) probably with R-1226 tephra in the turf, subsequently formed with windblown [0102] and topsoil [0101] above that.

***Figure 7**: Trench 01-01, during excavation (looking south).*

In addition to spot and bulk samples collected for tephra analysis (<0121> & <0122>), insects (<0121>), and OSL dating (<0130a, b, c>), an OSL profile was obtained through the stratigraphy of the section (<0129>). Furthermore, two eDNA columns (<0124a & <0124b>) were extracted through the entire section to evaluate the potential for animal and plant eDNA in the soil. The tephrochronology was also examined through a sondage, which was excavated to establish the pre-human activity tephra sequence.

**The coring**

Altogether 27 cores were taken in Sogasel (*Figure 4 & 8-9*). Of these seven cores were taken into structure 4 (0115 to 0121). The cores were mostly taken into the walls of the structure. They suggested that the structure consisted of windblown, turf sequences, occasional tephra, as well as occupation evidence. A single tephra in core 01-19 <0119> was identified as R-1226. It appeared to be sitting immediately above the natural. On this basis, it is suggested that structure 4 dates to after 1226.

Eight cores were taken from structure 5 (0104, 0105, 0122 to 0127). All cores contained occupation deposits, alongside windblown and turf, as well as stones. The only core that had a dateable tephra was 0127 <0120>, which contained R-1226 at 19 cm depth from the top of the core. The interpretation of structure 5 hinges on whether this tephra is in situ or redeposited. If the tephra is in situ, it suggests that structure 5 was in use before 1226. Only this part of structure 5 may predate R-1226, with other parts being used later. However, the lack of dateable tephra in the other cores from structure 5 complicates establishing a secure date. Alternatively, if the tephra was redeposited within turf, it would indicate that structure 5 dates to after 1226. This latter interpretation aligns with the dating of other structural remains, such as structure 4.

***Figure 8**: Core 01-19 at approximately 59cm showing tephra*

***Figure 9**: Core 01-27 at approximately 19cm showing tephra*

Twelve cores were extracted from structure 6 (0101, 0102, 0105 to 0114). These cores revealed occupation deposits, along with windblown material and turf, and occasionally suggested a more complex stratigraphy (e.g., cores 0102 and 0105). However, no tephra was identified in any of the samples. No cores were taken from other structures, as they were constructed primarily of stone.

**Summary**

Overall, it can be suggested that site 1 was initially occupied before 1226, as indicated by structure 6. Subsequent occupation occurred after 1226, primarily characterized by the use of turf structures. There was likely an abandonment phase, though the details are difficult to determine due to a lack of well-defined tephra evidence. Following this period, the site experienced re-use, with new stone structures (structures 2, 3, and 7) being constructed, probably after 1500 and into the 18th century. According to written records the shieling was still occupied in early 18th century but had been abandoned well before the mid-19th century.

## 4.2 Site 2: Selsvellir within the property of Ísólfsskáli (GK-009:012)

Selsvellir is a grassy oasis situated on the highland plateau above the farm of Ísólfsskáli Grindavík Municipality. The area lies within a depression formed between the Skolahraun lava fields, which extend from Fagradalsfjall to the west, and Selsvallafjall to the east, at an elevation of approximately 220 meters above sea level. In the southern part of this region, where the gap between the lava field and the mountain narrows, is a place called Þrengsli (literally: "Narrow passing"). The area then opens to the north into Selsvellir, a lush green plain with the brook Seljavallalækur flowing through its centre (*Figure 10-11*)

Selsvellir shieling is about 10 kilometres northeast of the Ísólfsskáli farm and approximately 25 kilometers in a direct line from Staður, the church farm that owned and primarily used the shieling. Several old routes lead to the shieling site, some of which have left permanent depressions on the lava slab, still visible today.[59] At the end of the 17th century, the farm of Ísólfsskáli was valued at 30 hdr (hundred), classifying it as a moderately prosperous farm. However, by the mid-18th century, its value had decreased to 4 hdr, mostly due to sea erosion.[60] As far back as the written records reach, the shieling was associated with the church farm of Staður, a parish church and no doubt one of the principal farms in the area. The oldest written record of the shieling is the *Jarðabók* by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín in 1703. At that time Staður owned the shieling and had used it for about 80 years, dating its use back to around 1620.[61] Additionally, in the description of the farm Húsatóftir within the same register, it is noted that this farm also had a shieling at Selsvellir. The *Jarðabók* mentions that the road to the shieling is long and difficult, but the pastures in the area are of good quality.[62] In 1703, three thieves hid in a cave at Selsvellir for three weeks. These had been reported for various theft and had also robbed "a traveller" in the area. They were later caught and sentenced in Alþingi: two were hanged, while the third, due to his young age, was 'only' flayed.[63]

In the *Sýslu- og Sóknarlýsingar* (County and Parish Records) from 1840, it is noted that although Staður officially owned the shieling at Seljavellir, the site had gradually started serving as a shieling for nearly all the farms in the parish (except for Hraun). Despite becoming a communal resource, the priest at Staður received little compensation for its use. Although the area offered good grazing

[59] See https://ferlir.is/selsvellir-selsvallastigur/
[60] Lárusson 1967, p. 121 and Johnsen 1847, pp. 84-85
[61] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, p. 22
[62] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, p. 20
[63] Briem 1959, pp. 153-155.

fields and a brook, overgrazing had occurred due to heavy encroachment. The records mention growing interest in designating the area as common land.[64] Increased pressure on the shieling site prompted rev. Geir Bachmann the priest of Staður to write a letter of complaint to the bishop in 1844. In the letter, he explained that the shieling had in the past mostly been used by the church farm along with two tenant farms belonging to it, in the past. He explained that for a period his predecessors had reduced their uses of the shieling as they had a small number of livestock and had therefore allowed other farmers to use the site in return for a payment and even sold some of the shieling building to them. However, over time, the situation deteriorated. He had started to use the shieling again in 1837 but by the time of the letter in 1844, six farmers (in addition to the priest) were using the shieling at Selsvellir, and each had their own houses there. According to the letter around 500 sheep and 30 cattle were grazing in the area during the summer months, without compensation to the priest. According to rev. Geir this heavy use led to the priest's livestock returning home by the 17th week of summer (mid-August), malnourished and thin. Geir was dissatisfied with the arrangement, as he no longer profited from the shieling, which was being used "without permission or payment, as if it were common land or an open facility for anyone in the

***Figure 10**: An oblique aerial photograph looking northwest over towards Mt. Keilir. In the picture, a trench is being excavated into structure 1 furthest to the lower right of the picture.*

parish." He feared that continued unregulated use would render the site not only useless for the church but for everyone due to "unbridled encroachment and aggression"[65]

[64] Sýslu- og Sóknarlýsingar Gullbringusýsla og Kjósarsýsla, p. 53

[65] Landnám Ingólfs III, p. 134

When Thoroddsen described the area three to four decades later (in 1880s) significant changes had occurred. He noted that the site, had fallen out of use as a shieling, although 2-3 shielings were still visible. By then, the area had become common land, with horses and sheep herded there during the summer. Thoroddsen remarked that the land had more potential than many farms in the region, and in his opinion, it had enough space for 2-3 farms due to the availability of both meadows for hay and grazing land.[66] Thoroddsen observations were not without basis as three new farms had been built on former sheilings sites within the property of Krýsuvík in the 19th century (at Vigdísarvellir, Bali and Fitjar in Selalda).[67]

In connection to her 1993 thesis at Stockholm University, geographer Guðrún Gísladóttir documented the ruins at Selsvellir, and created a hand drawn map of the area[68] but the first archaeological survey of the site took place in 2003 as a part of a general archaeological survey of the Grindavík municipality (site no. GK-009:012).[69] Ármannsson has also visited the site on a few occasions, producing blog entries and more than one sketch-drawing of the ruins.[70] In 2008, employees of Minjastofnun Íslands visited the site and measured the ruins with a handheld Trimble.[71] The shieling site is considered to be in an area at high risk due to volcanic activity in the Reykjanes peninsula

In Selsvellir two large clusters of ruin can be seen (*Figure 10*). The eastern one, situated beneath Selsvallafjall, has traditionally been considered the older site and is the primary focus here. The western cluster, believed to be younger, is found on the lava margin southwest of the fields (see site 10). Between the two runs a brook, Selsvallalækur, but additionally remains of massive riding tracks can be seen east of the brook.

[66] Thoroddsen 1913, p. 180
[67] Landnám Ingólfs III, p. 138
[68] Gísladóttir 1993a, p. 118.
[69] Pétursdóttir 2004, pp. 57-58
[70] see https://ferlir.is/selsvellir-selsvallastigur/ & https://ferlir.is/selsvellir/ Additionally Ármannsson describes the shieling in his BA thesis, Ármannsson 2007, pp. 51-55
[71] Stefánsdóttir 2008, pp. 28-32

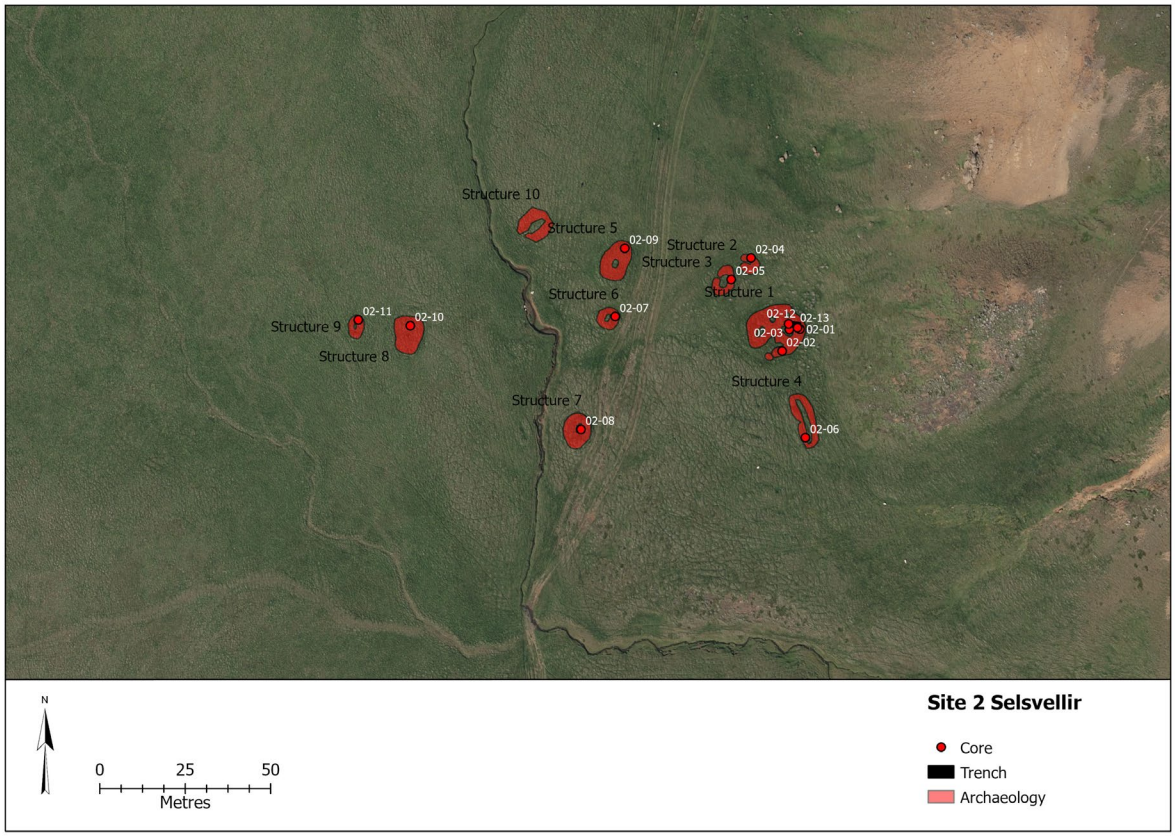



***Figure 11:*** *Structures at Selsvellir. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

In the eastern cluster, there are at least ten identified ruins and structures, with possible additional remains to the south and along a nearby stream.[72] During the summer of 2023, 3-4 distinct structures (structures 1-4) were measured east of the road that cut through the area. To the west of this road and towards the bank of Selsvallalækur stream, 3-4 additional structures (structures 5-7 and 10) were found near the stream, and two more structures (structures 8-9) were located west of the stream. All identified ruins were low-rising and overgrown. Most of the ruins were either simple or divided into two compartments, except structure 1. Structure 1 was divided into several indistinct compartments and is most likely to have been a human habitation. Most of the other ruins in this area probably served as shelters for animals, barns, or other utilitarian buildings.

### Trench (0201)

The trench in Selsvellir was excavated within structure 1, near the northeastern edge. The trench was oriented roughly east-west and measured 2.5 x 1 meters (*Figure 12-13*). It did not reach the 'natural' layer, but the deepest part of the trench was at least 1.2 meters deep. Instead, two cores

[72] As indicated by Ármannsson's sketch plan (https://ferlir.is/selsvellir/) but most of those are, at best very unclear.

(Cores 0212 & 0213) were used to determine the depth below limit of the excavation. Samples were taken from each core to assess whether any tephra was present that might help date the site, but none of the samples had tephra.

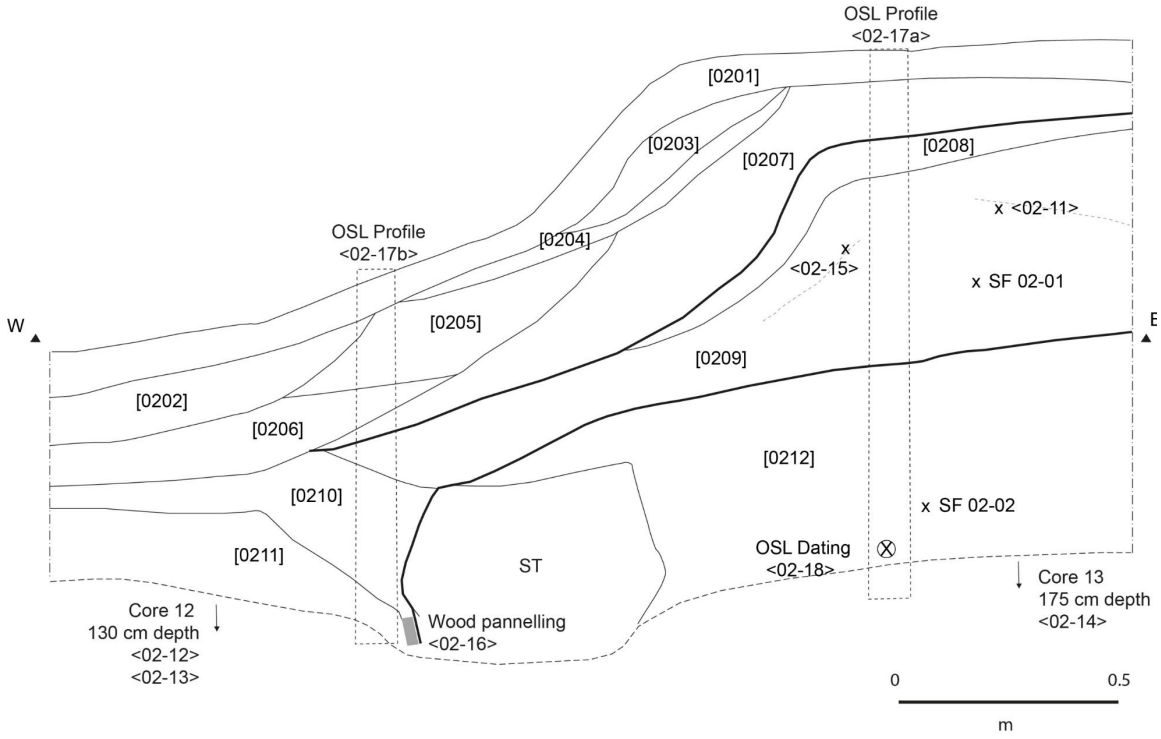



***Figure 12**: A north facing section drawing of trench 02-01 section into structure 01*

Phase 1 – The excavation revealed a wall composed of upcast soil with a stone edge on the internal side [0212], which was sampled for OSL dating (<0218>). The wall consisted of several soil and upcast layers, including elements of floors, likely originating from the interior of the structure. Along this alleged reused floor material were two nails found in the wall (SF 0202). Adjacent to the inner edge of the stones associated with wall [0212], remnants of wood stave panelling were found and sampled for wood identification (<0216>). No *in situ* floors were identified during the excavation.

Phase 2 – Two mixed deposits, [0211] and [0210], filled the internal space of the structure. These deposits likely consisted of material that fell into the structure during repairs or modifications. The material in these deposits was similar to, but less compact than, the wall deposit [0212] and included flecks of charcoal.

***Figure 13**: Trench 02-01, during excavation (looking south)*

Phase 3 – Similar to wall [0212], another wall [0209] was constructed, also comprising a series of mixed turf, upcast, and redeposited floor materials. This wall contained moderate amounts of charcoal flecks and gravel. The top 0.1 meters of the wall showed slight indications of turf capping, becoming more mottled further down into the deposit. Samples were taken from two locations within the deposit for tephra analysis (<0211> & <0215>), but no tephra was identified. Additionally, two nails were discovered in the wall (SF 0201).

Above this, another similar deposit, also part of the wall [0208], possibly represents the last build. Both walls were unusual in that they were composed primarily of redeposited floor material and upcast. These walls appeared to have been built up gradually, suggesting they may have been maintained over time, possibly seasonally or over an extended period.

Phase 4 – The abandonment or disrepair of the structure is reflected in seven stratigraphic contexts, listed in order: [0207, 0206, 0205, 0204, 0203, 0202, 0201]. These deposits were a mixture of windblown [0207, 0205, 0204, 0203, 0202], a mixed floor, upcast and windblown deposit [0206], and topsoil [0201]. No post-use tephras were identified in the section; though dark stripes tentatively identified as the 1500 tephra, were observed within the top 0.3-0.4m of poorly defined turf collapse. This indicates that the last phase of use post-dates 1500.

In addition to the spot samples taken for tephra <0211, 0212, 0213, 0214 & 0215>, and OSL dating <0218>, two OSL profiles were taken through the stratigraphy of the section <0217a & 0217b>. The tephrochronology in the section was also assessed. However, no tephra was seen *in situ* but traces of black tephra was present in the top 30-40 cm of the turf (see *Appendix 1*) – very likely K~1500 (a sample taken). The walls look piled up and low quality from upcast and bad turf, but finer material lay in the top 30 cm.

**The coring**

A total of 13 cores were taken across nine structures in site 2 (*Figure 11 &14-15*). Five cores were collected from structure 1 (0201 to 0203, 0212, 0213). Structure 1 was the most complex structure on site and also the one where a trench was excavated. Two of the cores (0212 and 0213) were taken from the base of the trench. None of the samples from these cores were identified as tephra, but consisted of windblown sand. One core was taken from each of the remaining structures (structures 2 to 9). Structures 4 (core 0209 <5>), 7 (core 0208 <4>), 8 (core 0210 <6>), and 9 (core 0211 <10>) contained tephra dating to R-1226, mostly found within turf layers. Therefore, this suggests that these three structures date from the 13th century, while the others did not have any tephra to date.

***Figure 14**: Core 02-09 at approximately 100 cm showing tephra*

***Figure 15**: Core 02-11 at approximately 40-42 cm showing tephra – base of core which continues into the next length of core to 48 cm*

**Summary**

Overall conclusion of the excavation and the coring suggest that the site was occupied after 1226. All datable evidence (tephra) found in structures 4, 7, and 8, indicate these structures were built after that date. Based on written sources, it appears the site functioned as a fully operational shieling into the second half of the 19th century but was abandoned sometime before 1880. The written records offer a fascinating glimpse into the complex usage history of the shieling in later centuries. While primarily used by the church at Staður and occasionally by the tenant farms of the church in earlier periods, by the mid-19th century, it had become a central shieling site for nearly the entire parish of Staður. During this time, the shieling saw large-scale, intensive use, which eventually led to overgrazing. Following this period of heavy use, the buildings were abandoned, and the area transitioned into common grazing land (*almenningur*).

### 4.3 Site 3: A shieling at Baðsvellir within the property of Járngerðarstaðir (GK-017:035)

The shieling at Baðsvellir, site 3, is situated on the edge of the Illahraun lava field, which extends to the north, south, and west of the area. To the south lies Mt. Þorbjarnarfell. The shieling is on a grassy plateau/depression, naturally sheltered from prevailing winds by the aforementioned Þorbjarnarfell and the surrounding lava fields. The site is approximately 40 meters above sea level. In recent decades, afforestation efforts by the Grindavík Forest Society (*Skógræktarfélag Grindavíkur*) have been initiated in the area, Selsskógur, and in connection to that several walking paths have been laid there to enhance accessibility (*Figure 16-17*).

The shieling belonged to the Járngerðarstaðir farm, located just under 5 kilometers directly to the south. Járngerðarstaðir was a high-status farm valued at 125 hdr in the middle of 19th century and no doubt one of the early settlements of Grindavík.[73] The shieling is first mentioned in written sources in the land register of Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín from 1703.[74] According to the register, the shieling was still in partial use when the register was written and was then owned and used exclusively by Járngerðarstaðir. However, there are some suggestions that later two separate shielings were occupied in the area and that the eastern one belonged to the farm Hóp in Grindavík.[75]

According to the *Jarðabók*, the quality of the shieling site was considered limited in the early 18th century. According to the register the shieling fields were small, and the grazing area "cramped". Additionally, access to water was difficult. All of this forced the farm of Járngerðarstaðir to purchase shieling rights elsewhere, although the specific location of the purchased rights is not mentioned.[76] Whether the shieling at Baðsvellir was abandoned temporarily due to the limitations above is unclear. It is however possible that the alternate shieling was in Fagridalur, as the *Jarðabók* claims that even if the owners of the farm Stóra-Vogar in Vatnsleysuströnd seek to claim the shieling there as their property it is said to be a matter of dispute as the owners of Járngerðarstaðir claim the same rights.[77] By the time the parish description for Grindavíkur parish is written in 1840 the shieling was out of use and is not mentioned there is a discussion about shielings in the area.[78]

[73] Jarðatal Johnsens. 1847, p. 84
[74] Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalíns III, p. 16
[75] Spurningalistar Þjóðháttadeildar Þjms/Ethnology Department of the National Museum of Iceland, https://www.sarpur.is/Adfang.aspx?AdfangID=542812
[76] Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalíns III, p. 16
[77] Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalíns III, pp. 118-119
[78] Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 53

The placename Baðsvellir is intriguing as it might suggest that the area was used for bathing, and that is the explanation given in the placename register for the farm, that is that it originates from the time that thieves from Þjófagil, located in Mt. Þorbjörn, bathed in the area.[79] The area is certainly known for good hot springs and the modern-day Blue Lagoon is less than 1 kilometers to the northwest. The shieling at Baðsvellir is now under significant threat due to the ongoing volcanic activity that started in 2021 after the area had been dormant for centuries. The new lava has flown to north, east, and south of Baðsvellir. As the shieling is located within protection walls built around the geothermal power plant of Svartsengi and Blue Lagoon, it limits the threat of a lava flow to the area.

***Figure 16**: An oblique aerial photograph looking vertically over structure 1. In the picture north is to the right.*

The ruins in Baðsvellir were first surveyed in 2002 as part of the general archaeological survey of the area conducted by the Institute of Archaeology in Iceland, for Grindavík municipality.[80] The site was also mapped by Fornleifavernd ríkisins (now The Archaeological Heritage Agency of

[79] Ö-Járngerðarstaðir AG, p. 5

[80] Hreiðarsdóttir 2002, pp. 27-28. Before this, the National Museum of Iceland had conducted documentation related to construction activities in the area, Stefánsdóttir 2001, p. 13

Iceland) where all visible remains were measured with a Trimble in 2008.[81] Additionally, Ármannsson has visited the site a few times, written blogs, and released hand-drawn sketches of

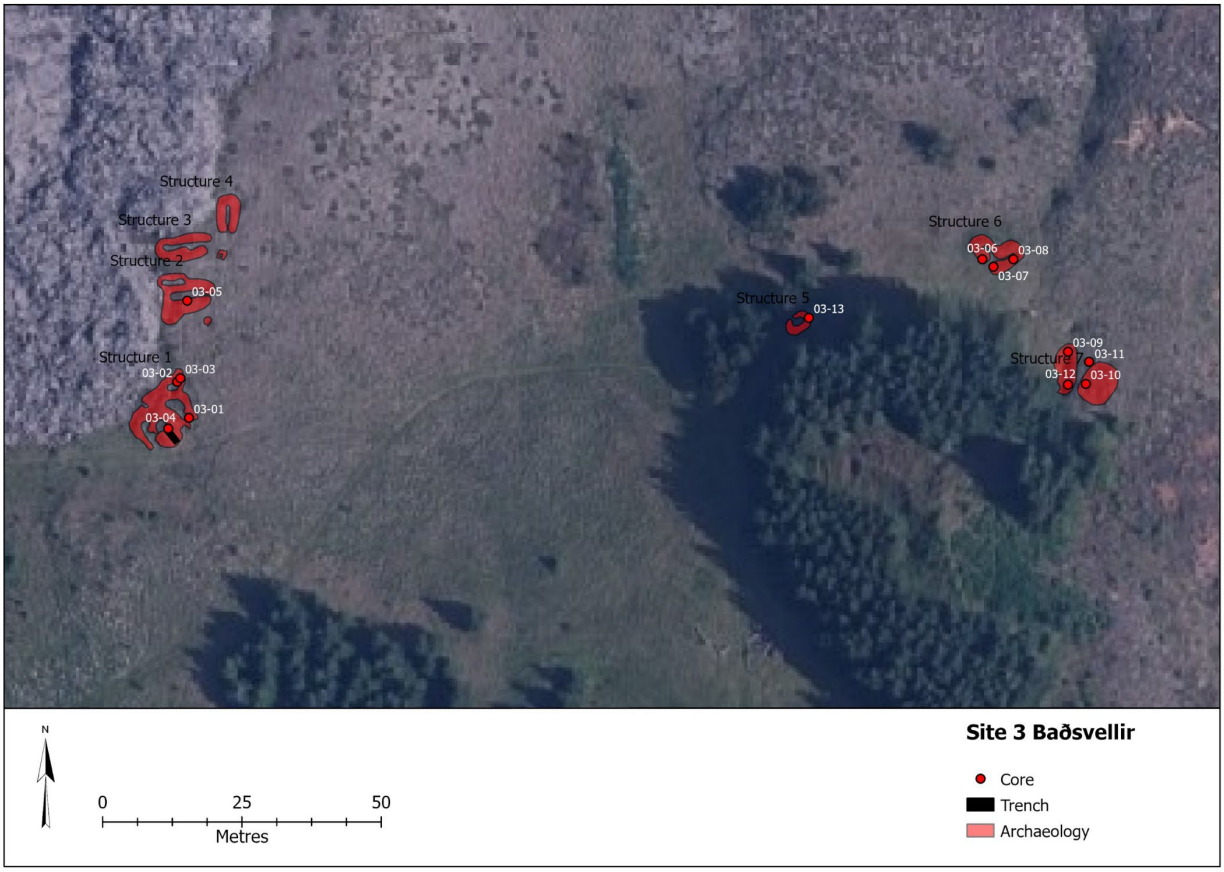



***Figure 17**: Ruins at Baðsvellir. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

the site.[82]

Baðsvellir shieling is in a grassy area known as Kvíalág (literally: Sheep pen depression). The ruins are in two clusters, approximately 100 meters apart. East of the area is Stekkjarhóll (literally: Sheep fold hill)[83], both place names indicate that sheep weaning took place in the area. Additionally, another ruin of a shieling can be found approximately 550 m to the SSE, on the northeastern slopes of Þorbjarnarfell. These last mentioned could potentially be of a later period, although no research has taken place there to date.

The western more cluster of ruins is located along the eastern edge of the lava field. There 4-5 ruins (structures 1-4), unclear remains and a dent or a hollow that might have been a well can be found. Most of the structures that are arranged in a row along the lava's edge are simple or divided

[81] Stefánsdóttir 2008b, pp 14-19.
[82] https://ferlir.is/badsvellir/ & https://ferlir.is/badsvallasel-2/ see also Ármannsson 2007, pp. 48-50.
[83] Ö-Járngerðarstaðir AG, p. 5

into two compartments. Many of them most likely functioned as enclosures or pens (*kvíar/stekkur*). However, the southernmost structure is more complex, with multiple compartments, and is the most likely candidate for human habitation in the area. Approximately 100 meters to the east, there are at least four structures (structures 5-7), most of which are simple or divided into two compartments, along with an unclear structure and a hollow. This area is partially submerged within a forested section that has likely damage some of the ruins there. Although the ruins are generally overgrown, clear remnants of stone walls are visible on the surface in many places.

**Trench (0301)**

In the summer of 2023, a trench was excavated into the southernmost structure of the western cluster of ruins, identified as structure 1. The trench measured 2.9 x 1 m and was oriented NNW-SSE, cutting through the southern wall of the structure (*Figure 18-19*). In addition to this, a total of 13 core were taken from across all major structures in the area. The trench revealed at least two building phases. Phase 1 – The turf wall, lined with stone at its base [0307], was uncovered but not excavated. Beneath the wall, a natural, undisturbed deposit [0308] was identified, from which a sample was collected for OSL dating <0302b>

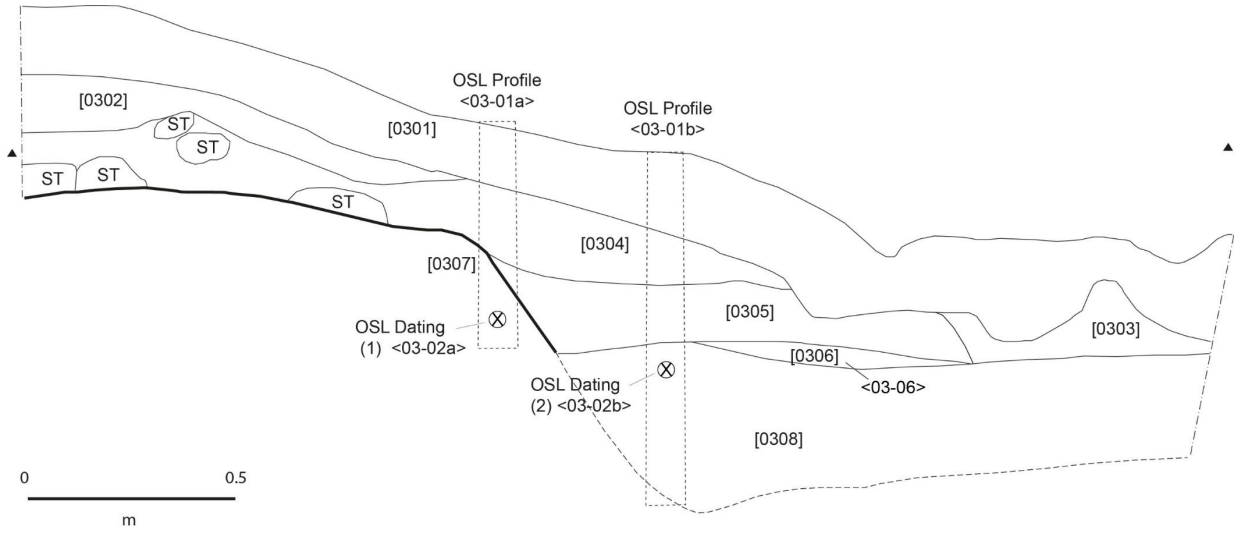



***Figure 18**: A southwest facing section drawing of trench 03-01 section into Structure 1*

However, a small section at the top of the wall was excavated to obtain a sample for OSL dating <0302a>. A faint remains of a floor [0306], associated with the turf and stone wall, were sampled for potential tephra analysis <0306>. Additionally, a sample <0307> was collected near the base of the cultural layer for tephra analysis, and which has been dated to 1226. Phase 2 – The subsequent deposits, associated with the abandonment of the structure, included turf collapse [0305] along with stone [0304], as well as two windblown deposits [0302] and [0303]. In addition to the spot samples collected for tephra analysis <0306 & 0307> and OSL dating <0302a & 0302b>, two OSL profiles were also taken <0301a & 0301b>.

***Figure 19**: Trench 03-01, during excavation (looking NW)*

**The coring**

Thirteen cores were taken at the site (*Figure 17 and 20-21*). Four cores were taken across structure 1 (0301 to 0304), where the trench was also excavated. Two samples <0308, 0309> were collected from core 0301, neither of which contained tephra. An additional sample from core 0303 also lacked any tephra.

One core (0305) was taken from structure 2, and a sample taken <0304> that contained tephra dated to 1226. Based on the stratigraphic sequence, it is suggested that the 1226 tephra was found at the base of the natural layer, indicating that the structure was constructed after 1226.

No cores were taken from structures 3 or 4. However, one core (0313) was taken from structure 5, but it did not contain any tephra.

Three cores (0306 to 0308) were taken from structure 6. A sample from the deposit in core 0307 <0305> was identified as the R-1226 tephra, which was found below the cultural layers of the structure. Therefore, it is inferred that structure 6 was constructed after 1226.

Four cores (0309 to 0312) were taken from structure 7. As no tephra was identified in the cores, no samples were taken.

***Figure 20**: Core 03-05 showing 1226 tephra between 49-60 cm*

***Figure 21**: Core 03-07 showing 1226 tephra between 38-41 cm*

**Summary**

Overall, site 3 appears to have been occupied after 1226, as indicated by the dateable tephra found in structures 2 and 6. Additionally, structure 1, which was excavated, contained the 1226 tephra near the base of the cultural layers, though this may have been within the turf rather than *in situ* but would suggest that it is later than 1226. Written records indicate that the shieling was in use at the beginning of the 18$^{th}$ century but had fallen out of use by 1840.

## 4.4 Site 4: A shieling within the property of Vatnsleysa stærri (GK-159:102)

Site 4 is in the Afstapahraun lava, which is sparsely vegetated. During the survey of the farm of Vatnsleysa stærri, a cluster of ruins was identified as a possible shieling, based on the location, typology, and number of structures.[84] The site is situated on Strandarheiði, above Vatnsleysuströnd, within the property of Stærri-Vatnsleysa, but close to the property boundary of Flekkuvík, at an elevation just under 60 meters above sea level (*Figure 22-23*). The site is approximately 3 kilometers south-southwest of the farm and less than 200 meters northeast of another shieling, Flekkuvíkursel (site 5). The relationship between this site and Flekkuvíkursel remains unclear. However, the smaller size and fewer ruins at site 4 could indicate that it predates Flekkuvíkursel, which was used until the late 19th century. Alternatively, the two sites might have served different households in Flekkuvík, which maintained two separate settlements for several centuries, or belonged to the farm of Vatnsleysa. The alleged shieling is not mentioned in older historical records, including the 1703 *Jarðabók* by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín. The farm of Vatnsleysa stærri was a moderately prosperous farm with a miner church (*hálfkirkja*) in Middle Ages and valued at 25 hdr by the mid-19th century.[85]

***Figure 22**: An oblique aerial photograph looking northwest.*

[84] Þórsdóttir 2014, pp. 195-196

[85] Jarðatal Johnsens. 1847, p. 91

The site was first surveyed by the Institute of Archaeology in Iceland during a general survey conducted for the municipality of Vogar in 2012.[86] Ármannsson has also visited the site and written blogs about his observations and drawn sketches of the site[87] and The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland (*Minjastofnun Íslands*) revisited the site and measured up the ruins in 2021 as a response to increased volcanic activity in the area.[88]

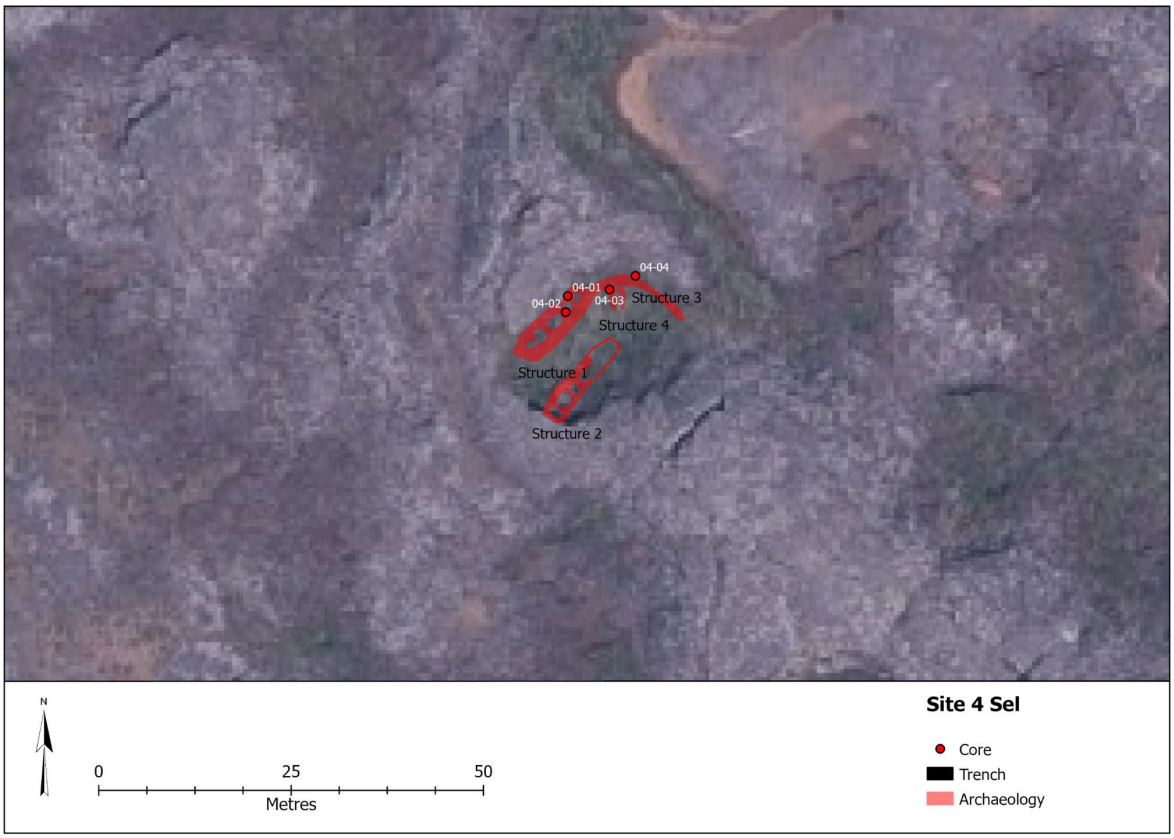



***Figure 23**: Shieling ruins at Vatnsleysa stærri. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

The shieling site is located within a small, sheltered lava depression, less than 100 meters in diameter, naturally enclosed by lava walls. These walls are lower to the northeast, where a possible boundary appears to close off the area, further enhancing its defined structure. The lava walls provide a good shelter from the wind. Inside the depression, in a flat and grassy area three distinct ruins are visible. The northernmost ruin is small and simple. In contrast, the other two ruins are elongated and narrow, divided into 3 to 6 chambers, suggesting more complex and multifunctional usage. At the edge of the lava wall, a cairn marks the possible access point to a nearby water source. Beyond the immediate area, the wider environment includes additional cairns and scattered ruins.

[86] Þórsdóttir 2014, pp. 195-196
[87] see https://ferlir.is/flekkuvikursel-ii/ & Ármannsson 2007, pp. 87-89
[88] Valmundsdóttir et al 2022

No trench was excavated at site 4 but a total of four cores were taken across two of the structures.

**The coring**

At the site four cores were taken (*Figure 23-24*). From structure 1, two cores were taken (0401 and 0402). Two samples were obtained from core 0402, <0401> and <0402>. Only sample <0401> contained tephra, from the R-1226 event, but it was mixed with windblown soil. The location of this tephra suggests that it may have been redeposited; it was located within windblown deposit resting on top of deposits associated with the abandonment of the site. However, it could also indicate that the site was abandoned shortly after the 1226 event as the redeposited tephra could have been deposited at any time after 1226.

***Figure 24**: Core 04-02 showing 1226 tephra (at 26-27 cm) in windblown sandy silts (25-40 cm)*

**Summary**

Overall, site 4 was likely occupied during the 12th century and abandoned in the 13th century. Determining whether the site was reused at a later time is challenging, as no formal excavation was conducted.

## 4.5 Site 5: Flekkuvíkursel within the property of Flekkuvík (GK-157:058)

Site 5, Flekkuvíkursel, is located within the sparsely vegetated Afstapahraun lava, approximately 4 kilometers south-southwest of the farm in a straight line. As mentioned in the discussion of site 4, that shieling is close by, or less than 200 meters northeast. The shieling is located on the northwestern side of a long lava ridge (*braunholti*) at an elevation just above 60 meters above sea level (*Figure 25-26*). The ruins are in Seltún (literally: Shieling fields), a relatively flat and grassy homefield. Flekkuvíkursel was most likely primarily used by the farmers of Flekkuvík although it could well have had more versatile usage. The farm value of Flekkuvík is unknown as the farm was owned by the church of Kálfatjörn but it was most likely close to an average farm in value.[89]

Flekkuvíkursel is first mentioned, as far as is known, in the 1703 land register compiled by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín. At that time, Flekkuvík owned and operated the shieling, with its pastures described as 'acceptable.' However, the register notes that the shieling faced challenges due to poor access to water and a limited supply of firewood.[90] By the 1840 when a parish

***Figure 25**: An oblique aerial photograph looking northeast over the southwestern part of the ruins.*

[89] Jarðatal á Íslandi. 1847, p. 91

[90] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, pp. 146-147.

description is made for the area the sheiling has been abandoned like all other shielings in the parish although other records suggest a later usage.[91] There is conflicting information in placename registers regarding when the shieling fell out of use. According to Flekkuvík's placename register, the shieling remained in use until 1845, with the added information that the livestock needed to be herded for 40 minutes to access water in Kúagerði.[92] However, the placename register of Kálfatjarnarhverfi states that the shieling was in use until around 1870. This account appears more reliable, as it is based on the recollections of the informant's grandmother, Herdís Jónsdóttir of Flekkuvík (born 1858), who visited the shieling as a child between 1860 and 1870, and encountered both the shepherd and the shieling matron (*selráðskona*) there.[93] This timeline is further supported by Gunnar Ingimundarson's essay on placenames in the Brunnastaðar district, which notes that Flekkuvíkursel was the last shieling in the region to cease operations, around 1870.[94]

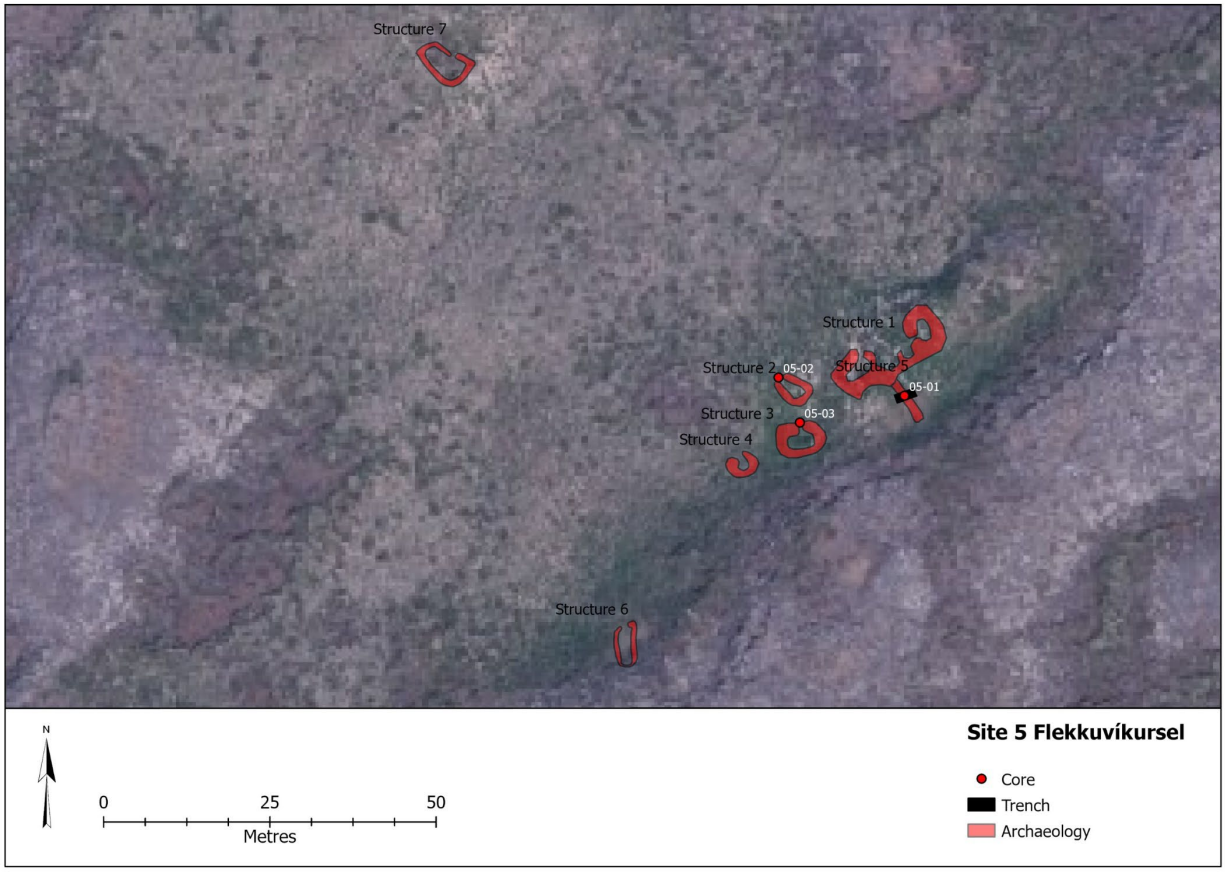



***Figure 26**: Ruins at Flekkuvíkursel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[91] Sýslu-og sóknarlýsingar í Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 109
[92] Örnefnaskrá Flekkuvíkur, p. 7
[93] Örnefnaskrá Kálfatjarnarhverfi, p. 15
[94] GI: Örnefni í Brunnastaðahverfi, p. 64

The site was first surveyed by the Institute of Archaeology in Iceland during a general survey conducted for the municipality of Vogar in 2008.[95] Ármannsson has also visited the site, and documented his observations in blog posts, and created site sketches.[96] In 2021, The Cultural Heritage Agency of Iceland (*Minjastofnun Íslands*) revisited the site and measured the ruins in response to increased volcanic activity in the area.[97]

The largest cluster of ruins is northwest of the lava rim. In this area, there are 5–6 ruins and a boundary (structures 1–6) arranged in a row over an area approximately 70 x 20 meters, oriented northeast-southwest. Most of the structures are simple, likely serving as folds or shelters for animals or for storages. However, structure 1 is divided into at least three compartments, with a boundary extending from it to the edge of the lava, making it the most probable human dwelling in the area. Although the structures are overgrown, stone linings remain visible in many locations. About 70 meters to the northwest, there is a well-defined stone structure, possibly a sheep fold (*rétt*). According to Ármannsson, additional remains of unclear structures can be identified in this area, suggesting the presence of another shieling, though these features are quite unclear and were not recorded during the 2023 field survey (nor previous surveys). Numerous trails lead to the shieling.[98]

**Trench (0501)**

Trench 05 was excavated into the boundary of structure 5, extending from the most complex ruins, structure 1. The trench measured 3.1 by 1 metres and was oriented approximately east-west (*Figure 27)*. The excavation exposed three distinct phases of stratigraphy.

Phase 1 - Undisturbed 'natural' deposits were not reached during the trenched excavation. However, at the eastern end of the trench, a windblown with charcoal flecks deposit [0508] up against the edge of the wall contained what looked like in the field a possible *in situ* tephra [0509]. This was sampled <0506> and returned a date of R-1226 (though the tephra was mixed with windblown material). The tephra looked as if it lay against the boundary wall; though this relationship was tenuous and became clear (see the discussion below). However, the tephra [0509], like other deposits such as [0508] was angled down under the wall, so in order to test if there was any deeper archaeology below the wall, a core (Core 1) was used to try and reach a confirmed

[95] Þórsdóttir 2011, pp. 524–525
[96] see https://ferlir.is/flekkuvikursel/ and https://ferlir.is/flekkuvikursel-ii/ and also Ármannsson 2007, pp. 87-89
[97] Valmundsdóttir et al. 2022.
[98] e.g. Flekkuvíkurselsstígur, see Þórsdóttir, 2011, p. 248 and Kúagerðistroðningar see Þórsdóttir 2014, p. 184

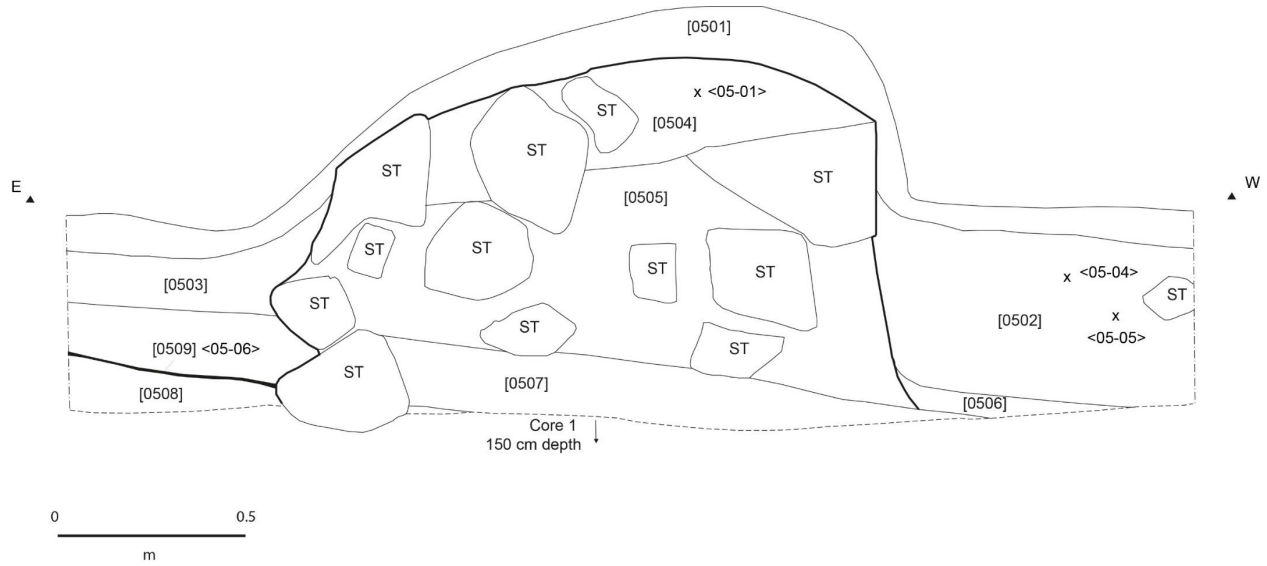



***Figure 27**: A north facing section drawing of trench 05-01 section into structure 6*

'natural'. The core reached a depth of 1.5 meters from the top of the wall, but a black tephra was encountered (sampled as <0503>) and this dated to 1226 but was also mixed and probably the same tephra band sampled in [0509] <0506>. However, importantly, below this tephra a deposit resembling a mixed windblown and midden deposit was observed, containing windblown material, charcoal, and peatash flecks. This deposit is likely to be the same as [0508], which was noted in the section. This midden deposit represents pre-wall activity associated with an earlier phase of activity on the site, probably related to shieling activity. However, this activity also sat on top of a fine black tephra (sampled as <0502>, and also dated to 1226) but which was also mixed with the sand. The sequence of mixed R-1226 tephra (sampled from the section [0509] <0506>), in the core <0503> and again <0502> probably represent episodes of redeposited R-1226 with windblown rather than *in situ* R-1226. Nonetheless, what this suggests overall is that the wall (Phase 2 see below) was built *after* 1226, and that the activity before the wall represented by the midden material that was present in [0508] and the core was also *after* 1226. Below this was 'natural' wind deposits.

Phase 2 – A turf and stone wall, comprising of a mixed deposit [0507] and two turf infills [0505] and [0504], embedded within the predominantly stone construction. A spot sample was taken from the tephra within the turf (sample <0501>), suggesting that the turf was cut *after* 1226.

Phase 3 – A series of collapsed and soil accumulation deposits against the wall occurred after the stone and turf wall was built. These included windblown deposits [0502] and [0503], as well as a collapse deposit [0506]. From the windblown deposit [0502], two samples were taken: one from what was initially thought to be redeposited tephra in the section (<0504>), though it was later

determined that it was not a tephra, and another sample (<0505>) which was the R-1226 tephra but was mixed. A layer of topsoil and root mat covered the entire wall (deposit [0501]). The mixed tephra, like those before in phase 1, were windblown material rather than *in situ* tephra.

**The coring**

A total of two cores were taken from the surrounding structures: Core 0502 from structure 2 and Core 0503 from structure 3 (*Figure 28*). One sample (<0507>) was taken from Core 0503. No tephra was present from the cores. Additionally, a third core, Core 0501, was taken from the base of the trench, and two samples from this core were analyzed, both containing tephra dated to 1226; though the sample was mixed with windblown.

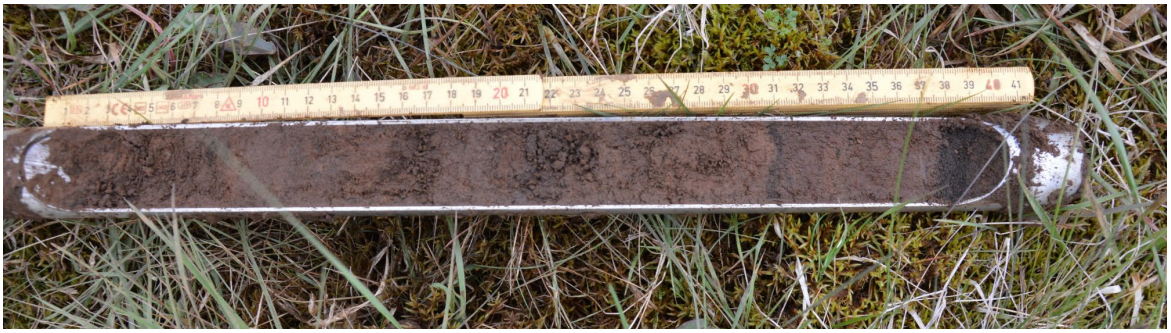


***Figure 28**: Core 05-01 Core 1 (in trench) 110-150 cm*

**Summary**

Overall, site 5 appears to have been occupied *after* 1226. Before the trenched boundary wall was built there was some activity, but both of these 'events' occurred *after* 1226. The evidence suggests that the site was reused and occupied at various periods thereafter, as indicated by the structural variations observed. These included both turf and stone-built structures, as well as purely stone constructions. Written evidence shows that the site was in use in 1703 and likely continued to be used until the late 19th century, becoming the last remaining shieling in the area before its abandonment. Despite the challenge of accessing water, which required the shepherd to lead the animals on a 40-minute route to a water source, the site remained operational until around 1870. This persistence, despite the site's difficulty in fulfilling the primary need of shieling site (access to water), may reflect the significant challenges faced by shieling farming in Vogaheiði.

## 4.3 Site 6: Helgusel within the property of Mosfell (GK-238:028)

Helgusel is located at the edge of Mosfellsheiði, north of Mt. Grímmannsfell (or Grímarsfell) on the northern banks of the Köldukvísl river, in Eystri-Hvammur. It lies at an elevation of about 180 meters above sea level, nestled beneath a steep slope. Helgusel enjoys a scenic setting along the river, with the Helgufoss waterfall located just upstream. The shieling is positioned on a grassy riverbank, and to the east the land rises towards the heath, characterized by grassy wetlands. The area is naturally sheltered, with easy access to water and abundant grazing pastures, both in the bottom of the hollow (*hvammur*) and especially on the heath and higher ground (*Figure 29-30*).

Helgusel belonged to the farm at Mosfell, one of the early settlements in Mosfellsdalur, about 5 kilometres WNW from the shieling. The farm served as a church site (*beneficium*) and is mentioned in several ancient sources, including *Landnámabók, Egil's Saga*, and *Gunnlaugs saga*. It also appears frequently in historical documents, first around 1200 in the church register of Bishop Páll Jónsson.[99]

The name of the shieling has sparked various speculations, often revolving around who the Helga was that it was named after. One theory suggests that it could be named after Helga, daughter of Bárður Snæfellsás, who is said to have stayed at the site, leading to its name.[100] Another source claims that it might refer to Helga Þorsteinsdóttir, granddaughter of Egil Skallagrímsson.[101] Alternatively, it has been suggested that the name may not refer to a woman at all but to the concept of holiness (*helgi*), as reflected in other local names like Helgafell potentially indicating the site's historical connection to the church.[102]

According to local legend, Helga, whom the shieling is named after, was said to have 'walked into' the cliff in the hollow and was never seen again.[103] Evidence of folk belief of 'hidden people' (*huldufólk*) is also present in the area, with place names such as *Huldufólksrani* and *Huldufólkhryggur* located just west of the ridge, as well as stories about hidden people associated with *Hrafnaklettur/Helguhóll.*[104]

[99] DI XII, p. 9
[100] see Grímsson's Comments on Egil's Saga Skallagrímssonar, in *Landnám Ingólfs*. 1935.
[101] https://ferlir.is/helgufoss-helgusteinn/
[102] see Zori & Byock 2014, pp. 67-68
[103] *Landnám Ingólfs : safn til sögu þess.. 1935*, p. 272
[104] see Ólafsson. Örnefnaskrá, athugasemdir, p. 1.

In the hollow (*hvammur*) several other toponyms share the same prefix as the shieling, such as *Helguhvammur, Helgufoss, and Helguhóll.* Notably, some of these names appear to be relatively recent. For instance, Helguhóll was commonly referred to as Hrafnaklettur into the 20th century, and Helgufoss was called Grímansfellsfoss until around 1800.[105] It seems that the Helga prefix has been extended to other landmarks in and around the hollow in later centuries.

Magnús Grímsson, in his 1886 work mentions Helgusel and notes that while shieling ruins are found in various locations on the Mosfell heath, none are likely as old as those at Helgusel. According to Grímsson, the site has experienced significant damage and deterioration in his life-time due to the accumulation of stones and sand in the area and erosion.[106]

***Figure 29****: An oblique aerial photograph looking east over the sheiling ruins.*

The earliest known written document concerning the shielings of Mosfell is the testimony of Árni Magnússon from Ytri-Njarðvík, dated 23rd of October 1626. This document notes that Mosfell had a shieling in the forest at Bringur (Blásteinsbringur)[107] but unlike later visitations, this

[105] Visitasía að Mosfelli, 26.6.1800, Þjsks. Bps. A.II, 14 A
[106] *Landnám Ingólfs: safn til sögu þess. 1935*, p. 272
[107] Vísitasía að Mosfelli, 23.8.1946, Bps. II, p. 9

document does not mention a second shieling, Helgusel. Subsequent visitations generally refer to two shielings of Mosfell: one at Bringunum/Blásteinbringur and another under Grímansfell/at Grímansfellsfoss, which was later named Helguselsfoss.[108]

The *Jarðabók* of Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín from 1704 notes that Mosfell has a shieling under Grímarsfell referring to Helgusel but does not mention the shieling at Blásteinsbringur. However, the specific characteristics or conditions of the shieling are not described.[109]

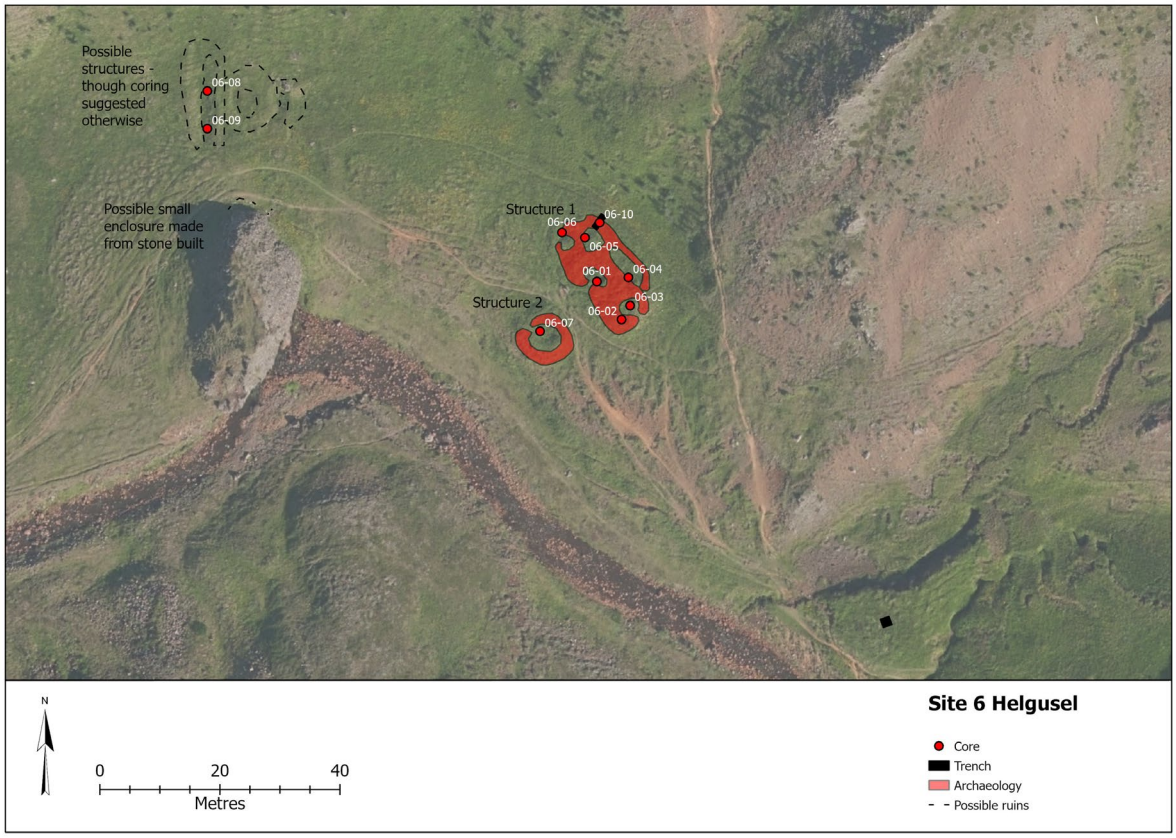



***Figure 30**: Ruins at Helgusel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

In a reference from 1839, Mosfell is again noted as having two shielings: Helgusel and the one at Blásteinsbringur. It is mentioned that there were significant difficulties associated with using these shielings during the summer, though the nature of these difficulties is not specified.[110] The source notes that a sheep house and another building were recently built at the shieling site of Helgusel, which are presumably refers to the ruins located on the bank above the shieling in the hollow.[111]

[108] see visitations from 1678 and 1751, 30.8.1678, Þjskjs. Bsp.AII, 9, and 22.6.1751, Bps. A. 14 A, 26. A. Bps.
[109] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, p. 324
[110] Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar í Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 157
[111] *Landnám Ingólfs : safn til sögu þess. 1935*, p. 272

By 1855 it seems like Helgusel was not in usage, at least a parish description from that time claims that the only shieling in use at that point in time in the parish was Mosfellssel by Leirvogsvatn (see site 7).[112] That is likely to be the same shieling that Kristian Kalund mentions in late-18th century were he reports that while many have ceased keeping shielings due to the high manpower requirements, Mosfell is an exception as they have kept up their shieling in recent years.[113]

The pastures above Helgusel, in Mosfellsbringur/Gullbringur, were described as very grassy and excellent for summer grazing. However, collecting hay was challenging, and protecting the pastures from sheep and horses from the common land above was considered very difficult.[114] Despite these difficulties, a new farm, called Bringur or Gullbringur was established in 1856, (approximately 250-300 meters north-northeast of Helgusel) and was occupied until 1966.[115]

The first archaeological survey done in Helgusel took place just around 1980. The work was done by the National Museum of Iceland but was not reviewed and published until 2006.[116] Ármannsson has visited the site and discusses it in his BA thesis. Additionally, he has produced blog entries and a sketch drawing of the ruins.[117]

Helgusel is in a grassy hollow by the river and currently a narrow footpath leads to it. At the shieling site information sign marks the location informing the hiker about the history of the site. Within the hollow, a couple of fairly sunken but still visible ruins can be seen towards the eastern edge. One is a complex ruin with many compartments, the other a simple circular ruin. Approximately 50 meters to the west, above Helguhóll/Hrafnaklettur, are fainter traces of possible human activity including an oblong depression and a circular mound. However, the oblong depression was cored in 2023 suggesting that it was a natural depression rather than an archaeological feature. Ármannsson also suggests another low-lying structure next to the stone itself, even if clear evidence of this was not picked up in the survey in 2023.[118]

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[112] Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar í Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 236
[113] Written in 1872-1874, see Kalund 1984, p. 37.
[114] Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar í Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 236
[115] Stefánsdóttir et al., 2006, pp. 127-128
[116] Stefánsdóttir et al., 2006, pp. 134-138
[117] see https://ferlir.is/mosfellsbaer-baeir-og-saga/ & https://ferlir.is/helgusel-helgufoss-helgusteinn/ and Ármannsson 2007, pp. 141-144.
[118] see https://ferlir.is/helgusel-helgufoss-helgusteinn/

**Trench (0601)**

In the 2023 research, a trench was excavated in the eastern part of the complex ruins at Helgusel (structure 1). The trench was excavated in the northwestern part of the ruin, measuring 2.7 by 1.0 metres, and oriented approximately north south. Within the trench at least five building phases where excavated (*Figure 31-34*).

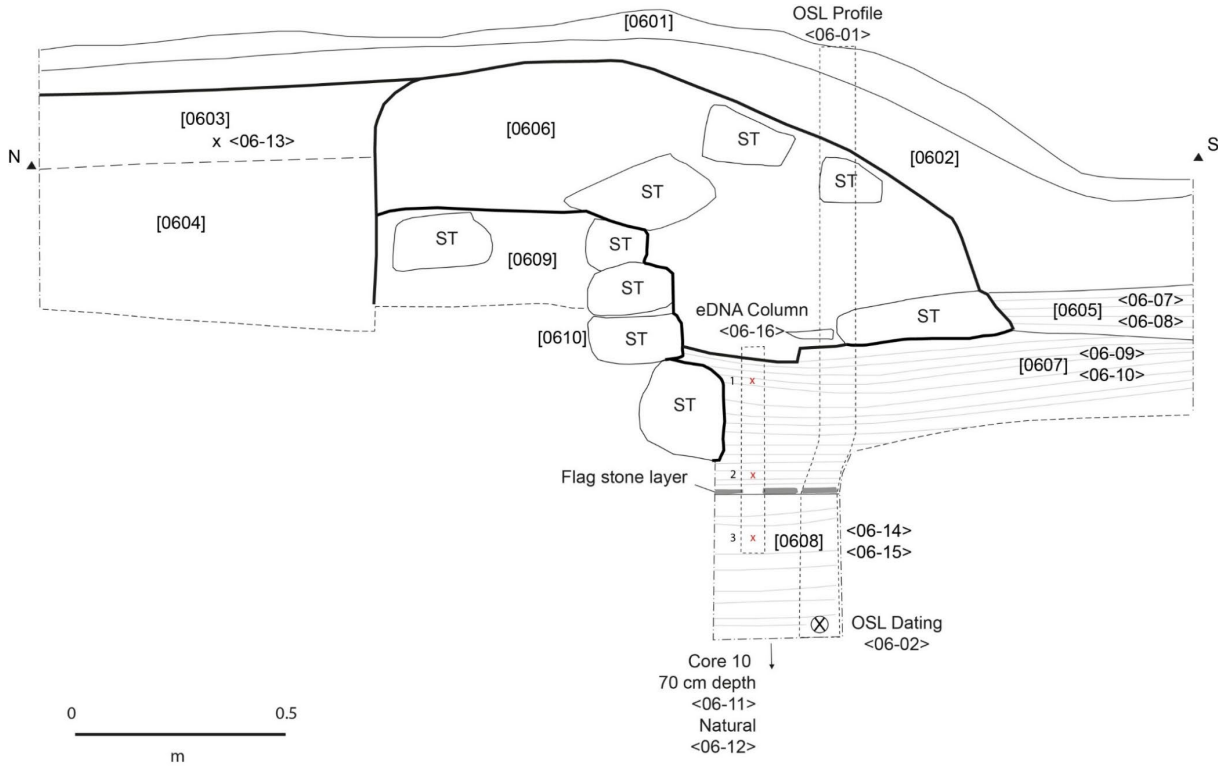


***Figure 31**: An east-facing section drawing of trench 06-01 section into structure 1*

Phase 1 – To a depth of 1.45m from the top of the section the earliest excavated phase consisted of a series of floors [0608] consisting of approximately 9-10 layers. Samples were collected for insect analysis (<0614>) and macro remains (<0615>). Additionally, an OSL dating sample was obtained from the base of these floors [0608] (<0602>).

***Figure 32**: Trench 06-01 into structure 1, during excavation (looking northeast).*

***Figure 33-34**: Trench 0601, during excavation (looking northeast).*

An additional core (0610) was taken to determine the depth to the 'natural', as the maximum depth was reached during hand excavation. The core ran to a depth of approximately c. 1.7m from the top of the section. A sample of what was presumed to be black tephra in the natural layer was taken (<0612>), but the sample was compromised during processing. Another sample, taken from a tephra layer above this one (<0611>), was dated to 1226. However, there remained approximately 0.15 meters of floors beneath this layer. The floor bands [0608] were not associated with the stone wall [0610]. Investigations indicated that these bands likely belonged to an earlier structure oriented differently from those above it, possibly in a north-south alignment.

Phase 2 – This phase includes a stone wall [0610] and an upcast infill deposit [0609], associated with a series of floors [0607], which comprised approximately 20 alternating layers of peat ash and charcoal. Samples were collected for insect analysis (<0609>) and macro remains (<0610>). At the base of these floor bands, adjacent to the interface with [0608], a series of flat flagstones was identified, indicating the presence of a floor surface.

Phase 3 – The wall visible on the surface of the ruin was constructed from upcast and earth materials, with stones forming its core [0606]. This wall incorporated the earlier walls [0609] and [0610] into its structure. Associated with this wall were approximately five floors composed of peat ash and charcoal [0606]. Samples from these floors were collected for insect analysis (<0607>) and macro remains (<0608>).

Phase 4 – This phase includes another wall [0603] and [0604], which may have been an internal wall or one that was not clearly visible on the surface. It abutted the wall [0606]. The excavation sliced through this wall along its length (rather than across it), resulting in a continuous deposit in the section view. The deposit [0604] was identified as a wall infill, while [0605] represented a turf wall containing dark tephra within each turf layer (<0613>), dated to 1500. The base of this wall was not fully exposed.

Phase 5 – The abandonment of the structure is represented by two deposits: [0602], a mixed deposit of windblown material that had undergone bioturbation, and [0601], the overlying topsoil.

In addition to the spot samples collected for tephra analysis (<0613>, <0611>, <0612>) from Core 10 at the base of the trench, and the OSL dating sample (<0602>), an OSL profile was also obtained (<0601>), along with an eDNA column sample (<0616>).

**The coring**

A total of 10 cores were taken at Helgusel (*Figure 35-36*). The majority was taken from structure 1, one from structure 2, and two from outside the structures, in areas with potential archaeological features. Core 06-10 was obtained from inside the trench, as additional approximately 0.7 meters of floor layers could not be reached by hand excavation. Structure 1, the most complex structure, was the site of seven cores taken prior to excavation (0601 to 0606, and 0611) and one core (0610) during excavation. Multiple samples were extracted from core 0603 (<0603>, <0604>), core 0604 (<0605>, <0606>), and core 0610 (<0611>, <0612>).

Tephra samples from the cores taken from structure 1, including core 0603, revealed the presence of 1500 tephra (<0603>) and, below this, R-1226 tephra (<0604>). The 1500 tephra was found either in abandonment deposits or associated with a period of reuse. The lower R-1226 tephra was situated beneath occupation deposits but above windblown material that possibly contained

***Figure 35**: Core 0603 showing K-1500 tephra at 59-61 cm*

***Figure 36**: Core 0603 showing 1226 tephra at 97-98 cm*

charcoal flecks. These findings suggest that structure 1 was in use after 1226 and continued to be used beyond 1500. Shortly thereafter, the structure appears to have been abandoned.

In structure 1, core 0604 contained K-1500 tephra in two samples (<0605>, <0606>). This tephra is likely associated with a turf wall, suggesting that the turf used for the wall contained the K-1500 tephra. Thus, structure 1, at the depth reached (to part of the wall made from stone) was built and in use *after* 1500.

However, activity was also present below this level, as evidenced by the excavation and core 06-10 from the centre of the excavation trench. This core contained R-1226 tephra in one of the samples (<0611>). This deposit appears to sit above occupation layers, indicating that structure 1 was occupied before 1226. Several occupation layers were still present below the R-1226 tephra, extending approximately 0.15 meters further down.

The single core from structure 2 (0607) reached to a depth of 0.35m but contained not in situ tephra, but some anthropogenic activity indicated by charcoal, turf and peatash. In addition, to the main structures, two additional cores (0608 and 0609) were taken into what was suggested to be another structure c. 60 m west-north-west from structure 1. However, neither of the cores indicated anthropogenic activity: core 0608 went down just to a depth of 0.39 m, revealing windblown material before a stone base; 0609 went down to a similar depth of 0.4 m with a similar sequence. In conclusion, it is likely that this 'structure' was in fact a natural feature. A core was not taken into the adjacent 'circular' feature, and although pronounced in its form, its association as an archaeological feature is still open to discussion.

**Summary**

Overall, site 6 reveals a complex history of occupation when integrating both core and excavation results. Occupation of structure 1 occurred before 1226, perhaps early-13$^{th}$ century or slightly earlier. The first and original structure may have been oriented slightly differently, possibly north-south rather than the north-west to south-east orientation as it is with the visible structure. The second phase of activity likely began after 1226, possibly closer to 1500, marked by the construction of an additional wall or partition. The site may have been abandoned shortly after K-1500. However, structure 2, despite the lack of recovered tephra, might represent a later reuse of the site, possibly occurring after 1500. From written records it is evident that the shieling was in use into the 19$^{th}$ century although at the final stage the operation of the shieling was moved from the buildings in the hollow itself (site 6) and rebuilt on a new location the ravine´s bank (not shown on map).

### 4.7 Site 7: A shieling at Leirvogsvatn/Mosfellssel within the property of Mosfell (GK-238:022)

Like Helgusel, the shieling on the eastern side of Leirvogsvatn was located within the property of Mosfell farm.[119] However, unlike Helgusel and the alleged shieling at Blásteinsbringur, the shieling at Leirvogsvatn is not mentioned in the earliest historical sources (such as the vístasíur and the *Jarðabók* from 1704). The oldest reference to a shieling at this location appears in a description of Mosfells- and Gufunes parishes from 1855, which states that while most farms in the area have abandoned their shielings, Mosfell continued to take its sheep to the shieling by Leirvogsvatn, near Illaklif, despite the route being both long and difficult.[120] The distance from Mosfell to the shieling is approximately 9 kilometres in a direct line.

This shieling, which lacks an established name (though sometimes called Mosfellssel) is situated on the banks of Leirvogsvatn lake, just north of Illaklif, a rocky scree whose name suggests it was once considered nearly impassable. In many respects, the site is ideally located for a shieling. It is sheltered from eastern and southern winds and to the north there is relatively good wet grazing areas stretch into the heath. It also had easy access to water from nearby springs and potential access to fish from the lake. Positioned around 220 metres above sea level, the shieling sits at the edge of lush grassy wetlands to the northwest and sparsely vegetated heath to the northeast.

***Figure 37**: An oblique aerial photograph looking south over the shieling area.*

[119] See further information about the farm at site 6.
[120] Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 157

Various sources suggest that the shieling by Leirvogsvatn might have been established and used quite late. The testimony of rev. Þorkell Bjarnason, the priest of Mosfell, in a court case concerning ownership of an area in Mosfellsheiði from 1870, reveals that he had utilized and alternated between three shielings that belonged to Mosfell: Helgusel, Leirtjarnarnesel/Markúsarsel, and the shieling by Leirvogsvatn. The last mentioned he had used the last, for a few years.[121] The place name document of Stardalur, states that the shieling by Leirvogsvatn was only abandoned after the mid-19th century.[122] Furthermore, in ethnographic material from a 1976 student study, a subject (born in 1891) talking about shieling and weaning, mentioned the last known shieling manager/matron at Leirvogsvatn as Ragnhildur Þórðardóttir which is likely to be the Ragnhildur Þórðardóttir born at Úlfmannsfell in 1834 (who later married and lived at Varmá). This might


***Figure 38**: Ruins at Leirvogsvatn/Mosfellssel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

suggest she worked in the shieling sometimes between 1850-1870.[123]

[121] Útskrift úr dómsmálabók Árnessýslu frá aukarétti, dags. 12.7.1870. Þjsks./from the Árnes County Court Book, dated 12.7.1870 – reference from Ármannsson 2007.
[122] Stardal EJ, Mosfellsheiði og nágrenni, pp. 125-126
[123] https://sarpur.is/Adfang.aspx?AdfangID=554285

The shieling by Leirvogsvatn was first surveyed around 1980 by the National Museum of Iceland.[124] Ármannsson has visited the site and discusses it in his BA thesis. Additionally, he has produced blog entries and a sketch drawing of the ruins.[125]

The shieling at Leirvogsvatn consists of 3-4 ruins and above the cluster of ruins is a tall cairn pointing to the location of the site ('structure' 5). The lowest ruin (closest to the lake) is divided into three compartments, although the compartment furthest to the northeast is almost a free-standing building (see structures 1-2). Ágúst Georg Ólafsson suggests in his survey that the northeastern most structure (structure 2) was a kitchen, the central one (the largest one) possibly a sleeping or storage area, and the southwestern most compartment a milk house (structure 1).[126]

Higher up the slope, behind the main structures, are two pens. The southwestern pen (structure 3) is divided into two sections and built against the rocks in the area, with a boundary reaching from it, built to make the herding of the sheep to the fold easier. The northeastern pen (structure 4) is elongated and convex, with an entry in the middle of the northwest-facing side. Ármannsson suggests that this pen design might indicate the presence of a cowshed.[127]

**Trench (0701)**

The trench at site 7 was excavated into structure 2, starting from the southwestern wall and continuing into the full extent of the interior of the ruin towards the northeastern wall. Measuring 2.7 m by 1 m, the trench was oriented along a northeast-southwest axis. The excavation uncovered evidence of at least three distinct building phases (*Figure 39-40*).

Phase 1 – The base of the turf wall [0714], at the interior of the structure, rested on a black tephra [0715] <0712> K-1500. This tephra layer was truncated [0709] either during the construction of the building or by the later cleaning of deposits inside the structure during its use. A similar construction cut was observed on the exterior of the wall [0713]. Therefore, the wall and structure were constructed in the 16th century.

[124] Stefánsdóttir et al. 2006, pp. 138-140

[125] see https://ferlir.is/saeluhus-i-moldbrekkum-og-mosfellssel-vid-leirvogsvatn/ & and Ármannsson 2007, pp. 145-160.

[126] Stefánsdóttir et al., 2006, pp. 138-140.

[127] https://ferlir.is/saeluhus-i-moldbrekkum-og-mosfellssel-vid-leirvogsvatn/ Ármannsson also notes that traces of cowsheds can be found in other parts of the Reykjanes Peninsula, such as at Urriðavatn, Helgusel in Bringur, etc.

The unexcavated turf wall consisted of 2 to 3 layers of turf and stone. On the exterior of the structure, stones formed the outer part of the wall, with turf and soil used as infill. Traces of K-1500 tephra were also visible within the wall's turf. The wall was approximately 1 meter wide and preserved to a height of about 0.9 to 1.2 meters, including the stone capping the wall. Likely contemporary with the structure's construction and initial use was a fire pit or hearth [0712, 0711] <0711>. The pit's fill contained both peat ash, wood ash, charcoal, and possibly dung, as well as

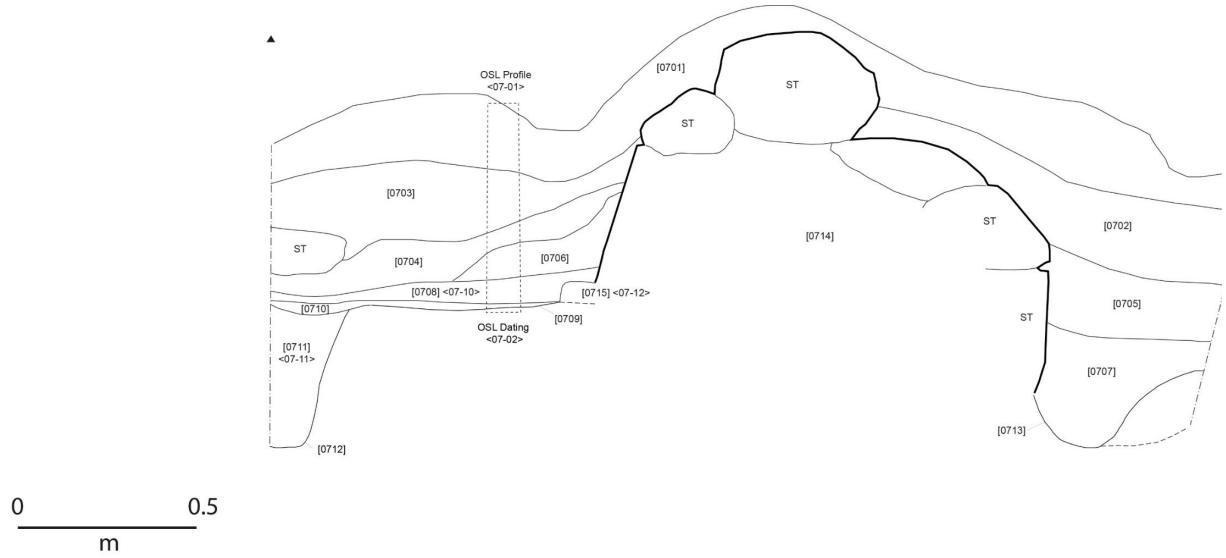


***Figure 39**: A southern section drawing of trench 07-01 section into structure 2*

***Figure 40**: Trench 07-01, during excavation (looking south).*

a corrosion blister (SF 0701). The pit was 20-30 cm in diameter and the depth of the pit was ca. 0.35 meters.

Phase 2 – The main use of the structure is associated with the sealing of the fire pit or hearth, which was capped with turf [0710]. This was later covered by a series of thin floors made of peat ash, wood ash, and charcoal [0708], which were comprehensively sampled for macro-environmental remains <0710>. It is likely that several floors are represented by [0708], and others may have been cleared out or truncated during the structure's use.

Phase 3 – The collapse of the structure began with the formation of a turf collapse deposit [0706], likely originating from the wall, directly on top of the floor [0708]. A series of collapse events and windblown mixed deposits [0704, 0703] accumulated inside the structure, mirrored by similar deposits observed on the outside [0707, 0705, 0702]. A hint of dark tephra was observed in layer [0702], though no sample was collected. The excavated area, and presumably the entire structure, was eventually covered by topsoil and root mat [0701]. Tephrochronology in the section was assessed, and OSL samples were taken for further analysis.

**The coring**

A total of six cores were taken (*Figure 38 & 41-42*). From structure 1, three cores (0702 to 0704) were taken across the structure. A sample from core 0702 <0706>, was taken at the base of the sequence and identified as the R-1226 tephra.

From structure 2, where the trench was also located, one core (0701) was taken, yielding three samples <0703, 0704, 0705>. Tephra was identified in each of these samples, with a sequence from top to bottom of K-1500, R-1226, and the 10th-century tephra (either 930-940 or 920 CE). It is likely that occupation occurred after 1500, as the older tephras were interbedded with windblown material. From structure 3 a single core (0705) was taken, but it did not contain any dateable tephra.

From structure 4, a single core (0706) was taken, containing two tephra samples <0708>, <0709>. Sample <0708> was identified as K-1500 tephra, while <0709> was identified as prehistoric Hekla tephra. The core from structure 4 consisted of layers of windblown material, suggesting the absence of formal walls and indicating construction through the accumulation of upcast. It is possible that structure 4 was a later construction compared to structure 2, which was the subject of trenching.

***Figure 41**: Core 0701 showing 1500 tephra at 26-32.5 cm and 1226 tephra at 36 cm*

***Figure 42**: Core 0702 showing 1226 tephra at 50.5-51.5 cm*

**Summary**

Site 7 was occupied after 1226 (seen in core 0702 within structure 1 where traces of K-1500 tephra were not visible) and possible not until after 1500 (structures 2 and 4); it may have been that the K-1500 tephra was not preserved at the location of the core 0702, but R-1226 was. Rather than abandonment occurring between the two dates, there may have been a post-1500 origin rather than a re-use, though we cannot fully discount the latter. The shieling is not listed among the two older shielings associated with the farm in 17th-century documents or in the land survey (*Jarðabók*) from 1703. The earliest written record of the shieling dates to the mid-19$^{th}$ century. While this does not prove that shieling was not established until the late 18$^{th}$ or 19$^{th}$ century, it is likely that suggests a relatively late re-use. Various written sources confirm that the shieling was occupied into the latter half of the 19$^{th}$ century and was probably one of the last shielings in Mosfell parish to be used.

## 4.8 Site 8: Nessel belonging to Nes in Seltjarnarnes (GK-224:057)

Nessel is located on the southwestern slopes of Mt. Grímansfell/Grímarsfell, in a cross-valley above Seljadalur valley. A marked footpath passes the shieling, where an informational sign has been installed. The shieling is approximately 4.7 kilometres south-southwest of Helgusel (site 6), which lies on the northern slopes of the same mountain. Nessel belonged to the church farm of Nes in Seltjarnarnes one of the early (primary) farms of the area. The shieling is about 22 kilometres from the farm to the east in a straight line.

Nessel is situated in a hollow or a cross-valley at approximately 220 meters above sea level. It occupies the upper part of the valley, which extends toward the slopes of Grímansfell. To the south are grassy pastures encircled by low-rising hills (*melur*), with several small brooks flowing down the slopes. The largest of these brooks, Nesselslækur, flows down the hillside just southeast of the main ruin, continuing through the hollow before joining Seljadalsá. The surrounding hillsides show signs of erosion, with a notable patch visible at the base of the hollow directly below the ruins. The site also has excellent views of the southern pastures and good access to water (*Figure 43-44).*

As far as is known, Nessel is first mentioned in written sources in the *Jarðabók* by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín in 1703. According to this record, the church farm of Nes 'owns' a shieling site

***Figure 43**: An oblique aerial photograph looking SSW over structure 1.*

called Nessel in Seljadalur under Grímansfell, though it notes that the shieling had not been used

for a long time.[128] The site is also referenced in other sources, such as parish description from 1855, where it is described as old and abandoned.[129] Some other major farms in the Reykjavík area own shieling in this area, for example both Vík (Reykjavík) itself and Viðey which illustrates the extensive influence of these large church farms, extending well beyond their immediate property.

The shieling was discussed in a general survey of Seltjarnarnes; even if it was not visited as it lies far beyond the current boundaries of the municipality.[130] Ármannsson has visited the shieling and provides an account of it in both his BA thesis and in his blog.[131]


***Figure 44**: Ruins at Nessel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

The ruins of the shieling are prominent and situated on a distinct mound, which is undoubtedly partially composed of accumulated occupational layers. The main structure of the site is at the top

[128] Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vídalíns III, p. 239
[129] As a comment from Stefán Þorvaldsson, Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, p. 143
[130] Hreiðarsdóttir & Leifsson 2006, p. 81
[131] Ármannsson 2007, pp. 124-125 & https://ferlir.is/nessel-3/.

of the mound (structure 1). It is divided into three compartments. To the southeast runs a stream, and beyond it is a less distinct area (*þúst*), almost completely sunken and undetectable (structure 2).

**Trench (0801)**

A trench was excavated along the northern edge of structure 1, measuring approximately 2.5 by 1 metre and oriented roughly north south. The excavation revealed at least three building phases (*Figure 45-46).*

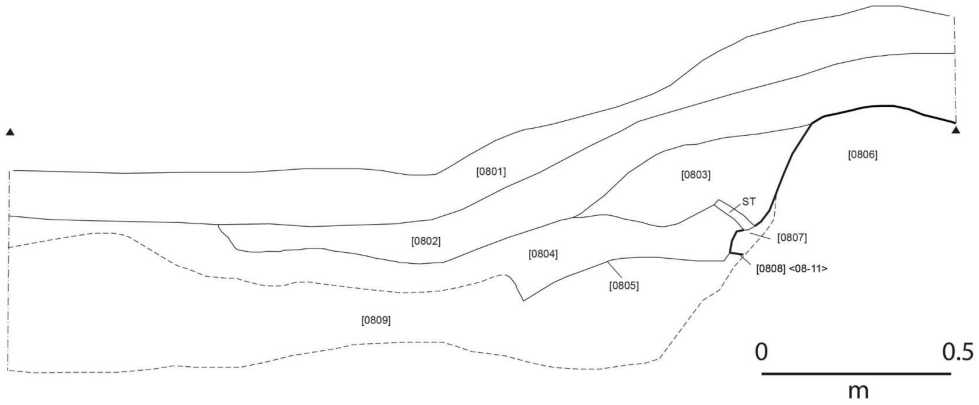


***Figure 45****: A northern section drawing of trench 08-01 section into structure 1*

Phase 1 – A construction cut [0805] was identified, likely formed during the removal of turf used to build the wall [0806]. Below this construction cut, were undisturbed natural deposits [0809]. Underneath the turf wall [0806] was black tephra *in situ* (K-1500) [0808] <0811> sitting below what appeared to be a 'natural' deposit, though it was likely an earlier ground surface or windblown material [0807].

Phase 2 – As discussed, the turf wall was constructed on top the K-1500 tephra layer, incorporating turf that contained traces of 10$^{th}$ century tephra. The wall was left unexcavated but was approximately 0.4 metres in height and 0.5 metres in width. No clear floor layers were present.

Phase 3 – The abandonment of the structure is indicated by a series of windblown deposits [0804, 0802], interspersed with a turf collapse deposit [0803] from the same material used in the wall

***Figure 46**: Trench 0801, during excavation (looking SE)*

construction. There was no evidence of a tephra layer sealing the collapse, and these deposits were ultimately covered by topsoil and a root mat [0801].

### The coring

A total of 13 cores were taken through the two visible structures (*Figure 44 &47*).

From structure 1, which was also trenched, nine cores were taken (0801 to 0804, 0808, 0809 to 0813). Most of the cores were taken through structural features and contained a mix of turf and windblown deposits, indicative of construction-related activity. Samples were analysed from cores 0810 <0809> and 0811 <0810>. The sample from core 0810 <0809> was identified as 10$^{th}$ century tephra (K-920), and this was located beneath anthropogenic activity and hence the structure itself. However, the sample from core 0811 <0810> from 22 to 22.5cm within the core, and in between two possible tephras (though not sampled), was identified by lab analysis as either K-1500, R-1226, or 10$^{th}$ century tephra. Given its position within the core, in-between tephras, with a possible redeposited K-1500 above it, and at the base a dark tephra (probably the 10$^{th}$ century tephra), it is most likely to be R-1226. It is possible that this was a mixed sample, constituting multiple tephras, hence the difficultly in identification. Based on these samples, it is likely that structure 1 was constructed after the 10$^{th}$ century and may have been abandoned after 1500, although the latter conclusion is based on core descriptions rather than direct sampling.

From structure 2, four cores were taken (0805 to 0808). Similar to structure 1, most cores were extracted from within the structure, except core 0805, which was located on the very edge of structure 1. A sample <0801> from core 0805 at 18 to 23cm was identified as a mixture of R-1226 and K-1500 tephras and was probably windblown material later than 1500. Above this sample <0801> was a windblown deposit. Another sample <0802>, taken from below this layer, contained LTL tephra. Other samples from cores 0806 <0803, 0804, 0805>, 0807 <0806, 0812>, and 0808 <0807, 0808> were likely turf deposits with LTL tephra, although the register suggested a dark tephra similar to that found in <0801>. Based on these samples, it seems likely that structure 2 was constructed after the falling of the LTL tephra and possibly fell into disrepair after 1500.

***Figure 47**: Core 08-05 showing mixed 1226 and 1500 tephras*

**Summary**

Overall, research on site 8 suggests that it was occupied sometime after the 10th century (lower part of structure 1), and was re-occupied *after* 1500, while other parts of the site were in disrepair (structure 2). The northern part of structure 1 that was excavated was constructed *after* 1500. This may have been connected with the visible structure, whereas the earlier occupation was connected with the 'mound' or platform below, which dated to after the 10th century. From the written evidence it is clear that the shieling had long been in disuse when the land register was written in 1703 and no evidence is present suggesting it was ever used in later centuries.

## 4.9 Site 9: Vífilsstaðasel within the property of Vífilsstaðir (GK-175:034)

Vífilsstaðasel is located in Vífilsstaðahlíð, approximately 3 kilometres south-southwest of the farm Vífilsstaðir in a direct line. Vífilsstaðir was likely settled fairly early, although its value (hdr) over the centuries remains uncertain; it could probably be regarded as an average farm in terms of productivity and worth. Vífilsstaðahlíð, the hillside where the shieling is located, is an elongated ridge extending roughly from north to south. The highest point of the ridge reaches about 170 metres above sea level, while the shieling itself is located in a shallow elongated hollow or valley at approximately 150 metres above sea level. The valley´s floor is covered with grass, while the slopes are partially overgrown with heather and scrub, though vegetation becomes sparser at higher elevations. Two prominent ridges enclose the area: Selás to the north and Selholt to the south. The area is rich in place names associated with shielings (*sel*), such as Selhól, Selkvíar, Selbrunnur, and Selstígur, all located nearby.[132] The shieling itself is located at the southeasternmost end of the valley, positioned on a clear mound (*Figure 48-49*).

Vífilsstaðasel is not mentioned in any known early written sources. Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín's *Jarðabók* (Land Register) does not mention the Vífilsstaðir farm as having, or ever having had, a shieling. Furthermore, a parish description for the parish of Garður from 1842 reports that the last remaining farms in the parish had ceased shieling operations between 1780 and 1790, with the exception of the church farm at Garður, which maintained its shieling until 1832.[133] Although the absence of written records does not provide definitive evidence regarding the operation or abandonment of Vífilsstaðasel, it suggests the shieling was likely abandoned long before the *Jarðabók* was compiled in 1703.

Several archaeological surveys have been conducted in the municipality of Garðabær over the past few decades. Vífilsstaðasel was first investigated in 1964, by Gísli Gestsson who examined the site along with other nearby ruins on behalf of the National Museum of Iceland. Following this, the state antiquarian, Kristján Eldjárn issued a letter concerning the ruins, and they were placed under "protection" through an agreement with the Reykjavík Forestry Association (*Skógræktarfélag Reykjavíkur*) in 1964.[134] However, this agreement did not constitute formal protection (*friðlýsing*), and the site has not been added to the official register of protected sites (*friðlýsingaskrá*), although

[132] Ö-Vífilsstaðir GS, p. 2
[133] Sýslu og sóknarlýsingar Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, pp. 127–128
[134] Traustadóttir et al., 2019, p. 101

***Figure 48**: An oblique aerial photograph looking northwest over the hollow.*

it is covered under the general protection of all archaeological sites in Iceland that are 100 years or older.

In the 1980s, the National Museum of Iceland conducted an archaeological survey of selected sites in Garðabær, including Vífilsstaðir.[135] Between 2005 and 2007, The Institute of Archaeology, Iceland carried out a comprehensive survey for the Garðabær municipality, which included Vífilsstaðasel, describing and publishing a hand-drawn map of the ruins. In 2003, Ármannsson visited the site and returned on multiple occasions. His findings were featured in his BA thesis and published on his website, *Ferlir*. Ármannsson was also part of the Antikva team, which surveyed the archaeological remains at Vífilsstaðir for the municipality, contributing to several versions of site sketches that appear in all related works. Additionally, dr. Þorkell Jóhannesson visited the site and wrote a short overview of the site and shieling history in Iceland in 2012.[136]

Various ruins are scattered in and around the hollow of Vífilsstaðasel. The most prominent feature is the shieling itself, located atop a distinct mound (structure 1). The site is overgrown, making it difficult to determine whether it represents a single continuous ruin with 5–6 compartments, or 2–3 separate ruins arranged in a row. The mound likely consists primarily of accumulated cultural layers. Approximately 20 metres south-southwest of the ruins is an area of hummocks ('structure

[135] Ólafsson & Bergsteinsson 1987–1989, unpublished data
[136] Traustadóttir et al., 2019, pp. 99–110; Ármannsson 2007, p. 121; *Ferlir* website: https://ferlir.is/vifilsstadasel-ii/, https://ferlir.is/vifilsstadasel/, https://ferlir.is/vifilstadasel-i/ and Jóhannesson 2012, pp. 29-39.

2'), which a previous survey suggested might be remnants of an older shieling.[137] However, these features are ambiguous and not definitely a human construction. To investigate further, the area was cored (see discussion below) and no definitive evidence of human activity was found. Around 25 metres northeast of the shieling lies a stone-built fold (structure 3) divided into two compartments, likely used as a sheepfold or pen. Roughly 40 meters south-southwest of the shieling there are 1-2 unclear and simple structures (structure 4, as well as to the north of these where cores 0906 and 0997 were located). To the north-northwest is a small spring, possibly the well (*Selbrunnur*) referenced in local placename records. Surrounding the hollow are several cairns, likely constructed to guide travellers to the shieling, as well as a track that passes through the area.[138]

At Vífilsstaðasel 13 cores were taken as well as a trench that was excavated along the northwestern edge of the main structure (structure 1). In addition, a small trench was excavated into the base of a slope to the northwest of the site to assess the soil deposition and recover a soil column for eDNA analysis. The geo-trench revealed evidence of forest burning, possible land clearance by

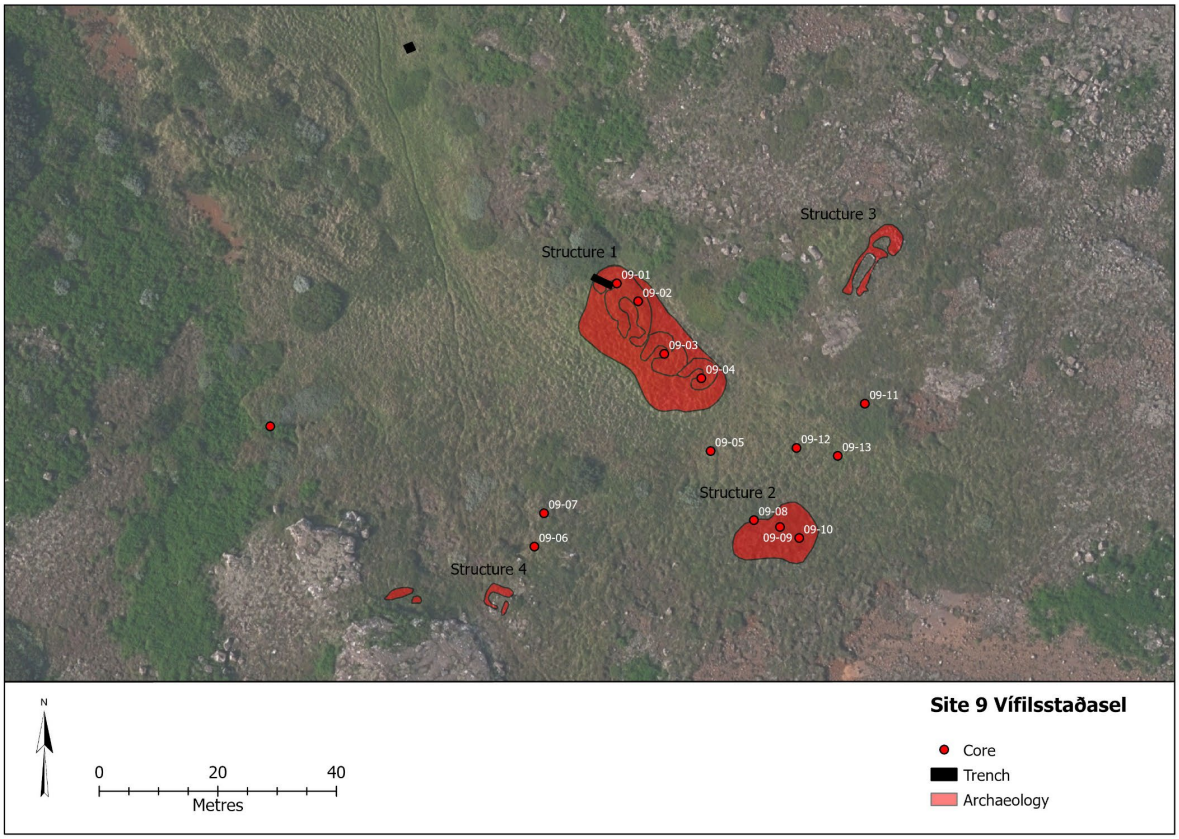


***Figure 49**: Ruins at Vífilsstaðasel. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

[137] https://ferlir.is/vifilstadasel-i/

[138] Ö-Vífilsstaðir GS, p. 2

fire, above the LTL giving an interesting insight in land usage before the shieling was built in the area.

**Trench (0101)**

The trench measured 3.7 by 1 metre and oriented northwest southeast. The excavation uncovered evidence of at least three distinct building phases (*Figure 50-52*).

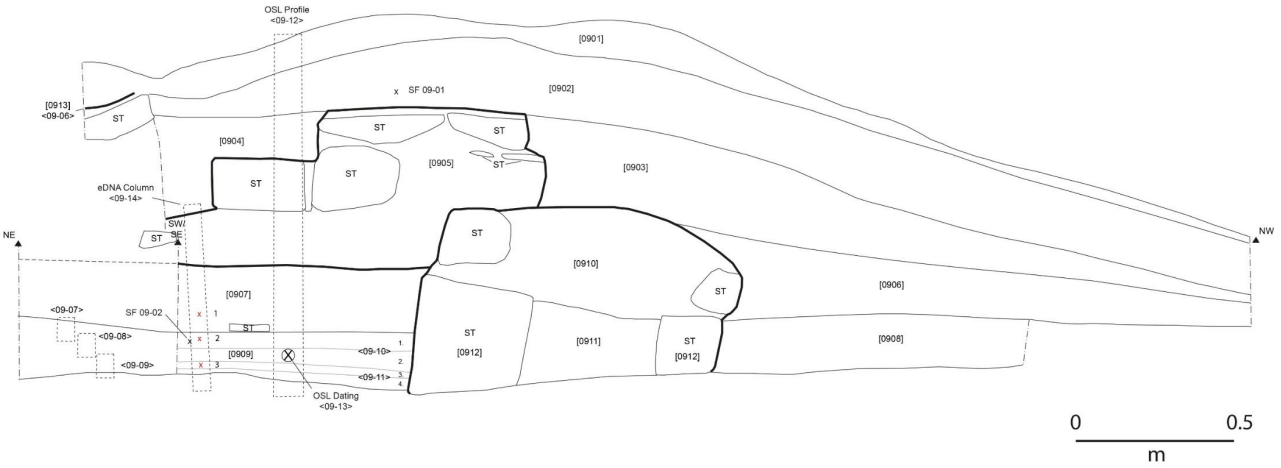


***Figure 50**: A north facing section drawing of trench 09-01 section into structure 1*

**Phase 1** – The wall with a stone foundation [0912]— both internal and external facings—was constructed with an infill deposit [0911] and had additional stone and infill material [0910] above the foundation. This structure rests directly on the 'natural' sterile deposits, although no tephra layer was identified below the wall. It is suggested that construction pre-dates 1226 based on a sample <0902> from a close-by core 0901 (see below) that taken in-between floor layers, analysed and turned out to be a R-1226 tephra.

A series of floors [0909] connected with the stone wall were identified, consisting of four distinct layers: (1) peat ash, (2) charcoal, (3) a yellow-brown deposit with charcoal, and (4) a charcoal and peat ash mix. These were sampled for archaeoentomological analysis (with bands 1–2 labelled <0910> and bands 3–4 labelled <0911>). Additionally, three micromorphology tins were collected from [0909], designated as <0907>, <0908>, and <0909> for analysis of the floor deposits. An iron nail (SF 0902) was discovered within the floor.

**Phase 2** – Immediately above the [0909] floors was a similar mixed deposit [0907], but which included windblown material indicating the post-use phase of the earlier structure associated with

Phase 1. This deposit may represent a foundation or levelling layer as part of a rebuild, or it could signify an abandonment deposit associated with the build-up of deposits on the outside of the structure that were similar [0906, 0908]. It is more likely that the structure was rebuilt while still in use, as the [0907] deposit and those outside [0906, 0908] were not clean but contained remnants indicative of removal and deconstruction.

***Figure 51-52**: Trench 01-01, during excavation (looking SE on both pictures*

Based on this interpretation, a new wall [0905] was constructed during this phase, similar in style to the earlier walls [0912, 0911, 0910], but not as well built. There were no obvious floors associated with this structure; however, due to the construction style—which utilized more upcast material—it is possible that the floors were regularly cleaned out. However, deposit [0904] did contain floor elements, such as peat ash and charcoal, but it was too mixed to be classified as a distinct floor. Tephra analysis in the field suggested that underneath this wall the R-1226 tephra was present. This would suggest that the earliest wall [0910, 0911, 0912] was built before 1226, and possibly much older in date, although there were no *in situ* tephras observed underneath it.

**Phase 3** – While deposit [0904] may be linked to the use of the Phase 2 structure, it is also possible it relates to a post-use or abandonment phase. The deposit also contained turf collapse deposits, which further suggests it was part of the abandonment phase of the structure. Deposit [0904] is quite similar to [0903], which is located on the exterior side of the structure's wall.

Above these deposits were more definite abandonment-related windblown deposit [0902] and topsoil with root mat [0901]. Within deposit [0902], another iron nail was found (SF 0901). A tephra layer [0913] was recorded in the section within the [0902] windblown deposit, sampled <0906>, and identified as K-1500 tephra. The tephrochronology in this section was assessed, OSL

samples taken for analysis as well as an eDNA column (OSL profile <0912>; eDNA column <0914>).

**The coring**

A total of 13 cores were collected: five cores were taken from structure 1, three from a possible structure (structure 2), and five from the surrounding environment. Samples were obtained from cores 0901 to 0904 (*Figure 49 & 53-54).*

Structure 1 consisted of a ruin on a mound with several well-defined compartments**.** This was also the site of the excavation trench. Four cores were taken (0901 to 0904). Core 0901, located near the excavation trench, yielded a sample <0901> identified as the K-1500 tephra; this tephra is likely contained within turf, possibly associated with the rebuilding of the structure. Beneath the sampled deposit <0901>, a second sample <0902> was taken, between probable occupation deposits. This tephra was identified as R-1226 tephra.

From core 0902, another sample <0903> was taken, identified as R-1226 tephra, which was located beneath occupation deposits. Within core 0903, a sample <0904> was extracted from turf bands (possibly related to a wall), containing prehistoric Hekla and/or LTL tephra situated above occupation deposits. The final core from structure 1 (0904) was sampled <0905> and contained K-1500 tephra, which was found between occupation deposits.

Based on the core samples, structure 1 exhibits a complex multi-phase history associated with both the R-1226 and K-1500 tephras. What we can say is that it was first constructed before 1226 and had perhaps the most active occupation between 1226 to 1500, with some modifications after 1500. It is not clear when the structure was abandoned, but based on historical sources, it is likely that it was abandoned by the late-16$^{th}$ century, before 1703.

Other cores from the hummock 'structure 2' (0908 to 0910) and at other possible structures (0906, 0907, 0911 to 0913) returned no tephra deposits and no suggestion that these had any occupation deposits. For example, most of these cores, unlike the ones from structure 1, consisted of deposit sequence from top to bottom: topsoil, windblown and stone bedrock.

***Figure 53**: Core 0-02 showing 1226 tephra at 69-70 cm; c. 37 on the photograph*

***Figure 54**: Core 0904 showing 1500 tephra at 28 cm*

**Summary**

Overall, site 9's occupation started *before* 1226, and had perhaps the most active occupation between 1226 to 1500, and some minor occupation after 1500. The absence of the site in written documents supports the theory that the site was fairly early and was abandoned by 16th or 17th century.

## 4.10 Site 10: Selsvellir (later shieling) within the property of Ísólfsskáli (GK-009:032)

Selsvellir is a grassy oasis situated on the highland plateau above the farm of Ísólfsskáli in Grindavík Municipality. The area lies within a depression formed between the Skolahraun lava fields, which extend from Fagradalsfjall to the west, and Selsvallafjall to the east, at an elevation of approximately 220 meters above sea level. In the southern part of this region, where the gap between the lava field and the mountain narrows, is a place called Þrengsli (literally meaning narrow passing). The area then opens to the north into Selsvellir, a lush green plain with the brook Seljavallalækur flowing through its centre (*Figure 55-56*). The shieling site 10 is just over 200 meters west of site 2 and for historical overview and previous archaeological work we refer to a detailed summary at site 2. The clusters of ruins on the western side of Seljavellir had generally been

***Figure 55**: An oblique aerial photograph looking WSW over the clusters of ruins at the lava´s edge*

considered with a later origin, possibly associated with the expansion of shieling activity in the area in the 19th century. Between the two runs a brook, Selsvallalækur. The ruins in the western shieling site are built on the edge of the lava field and the grassy oasis. In this area multiple clusters of ruins along with folds and simpler structures can be seen. In 2023 19 cores were taken in the area, but a trial trench was not excavated at this site.

### The coring

In the western area of Selsvellir, a total of 19 cores were collected. Of these, 17 were taken from four visible structures and mounds, while two additional cores were taken to the southeast of structure 1 in an area designated as possible archaeology.

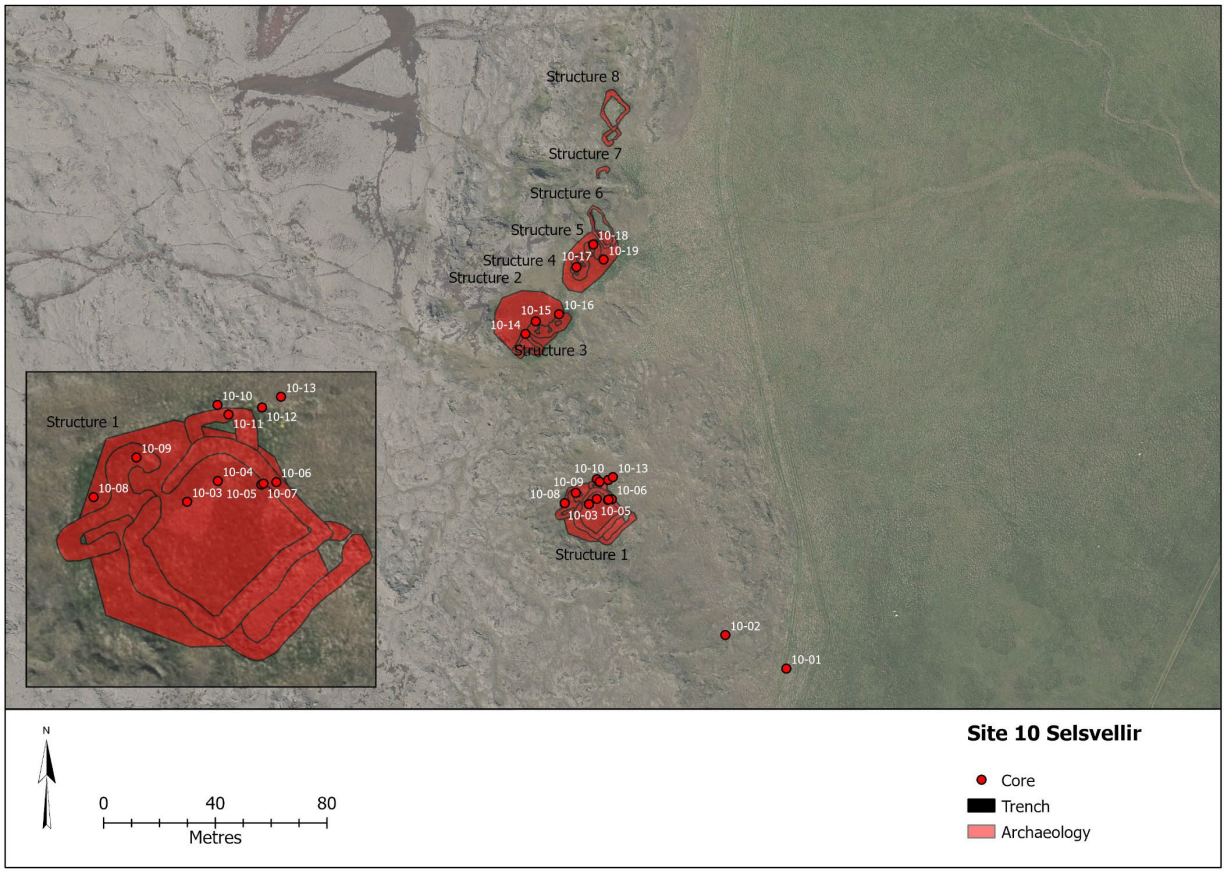


***Figure 56**: Ruins at Selsvellir. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

Specifically, 11 cores (1003 to 1013) were taken from structure 1 and its associated mound, as well as the surrounding vicinity. From structure 3 and the mound associated with structure 2, two cores (1015 and 1016) were collected. Two cores (1017 and 1018) were taken from structure 5, and one core (1019) was extracted from the mound associated with structure 5. All cores exhibited indications of buried archaeological deposits.

Additionally, two cores (1001 and 1002) were collected from an area southeast of structure 1, where there were surface indications of archaeological activity.

Only five samples from all the cores contained tephra. Two samples from core 1001, labelled <1001> and <1002>, were identified as R-1226 tephra. However, these samples were found beneath a layer of 'gray soil' that may represent remnants of a sheet midden rather than structural remains. Similarly, sample <1003> from core 1002 – which was taken from a possible archaeology – was also identified as R-1226 tephra but was in-between two deposits of windblown material which sat on top of stone bedrock suggesting that this location was not an archaeological site.

From core 1005, sample <1004> was identified as LTL tephra, likely originating from turf.
The most significant sample was from core 1007 <1006> was identified as R-1226 tephra. This sample was taken from the base of the core and was below windblown material, but above that there was windblown with inclusions in it, suggesting possible activity in the area. It is important to note that this core was located at the edge of structure 1's wall and may have been within a connected enclosure, possibly the recipient of midden waste (hence the inclusions in the windblown).

***Figure 57**: Core 1001 showing the 1226 tephra at 9-13 cm*

***Figure 58**: Core 1006 showing the 1226 tephra at 17-18 cm*

## Summary

Overall, on the basis of the cores alone, site 10 was occupied *after* 1226, though the cores provided little information about how long after the falling of that tephra the ruins were likely constructed or when the shieling was abandoned as no tephras were found associated with the abandonment. From available written sources it seems likely that the site was occupied until the late 19th century.

## 4.11 Site 11: A shieling in Svínadalur within the property of Möðruvellir

Möðruvellir in Kjós was a relatively large and prosperous farm. It is referenced early in historical sources, and by the early 18th century, it was valued at 40 hdr, which was significantly above the average farm. Given its good quality land, high value, and early references, Möðruvellir was likely settled quite early. According to written sources, the farm had two shielings within its boundaries, both mentioned in the *Jarðabók* compiled by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín in 1705. One of the shielings was located in Trönudalur, though it had already been destroyed by landslides at the time when the *Jarðabók* was written. The second shieling was in Svínadalur, and that one is the primary focus of this discussion.[139] The shieling in Svínadalur was about 3.5 kilometers away from the farm in a straight line (*Figure 59-60*).

A notable glimpse into the history of the Svínadalur shieling is provided by the *Jarðabók*. According to it, a tenant farm, Svínadalskot, had been established at the shieling site "within living memory", placing its establishment around or before the mid-17th century. However, this farm was short-lived and was abandoned in 1695 due to harsh winter conditions in the valley. The *Jarðabók* further

***Figure 59**: An oblique aerial photograph looking north over the shieling ruins.*

[139] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, pp. 414-415

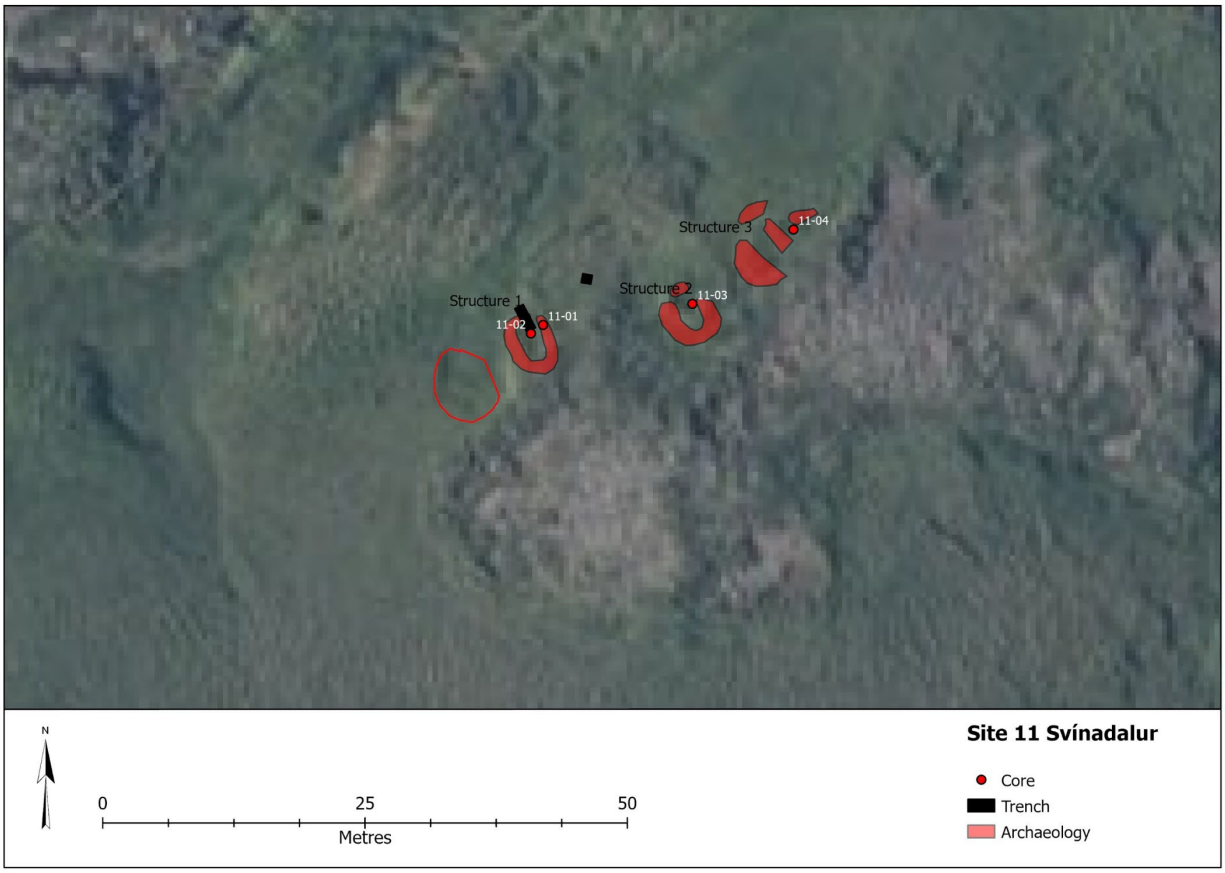


***Figure 60**: Ruins at the shieling in Svínadalur. Aerial: Loftmyndir ehf.*

explains that the farm could not be re-established, as the other shieling associated with Möðruvellir, in Trönudalur, had also become unusable. This suggests that the Trönudalur shieling may have only been actively utilized after the establishment of the tenant farm in Svínadalur. The destruction of the land in Trönudalur rendered it unsuitable as a shieling site, thus making the Svínadalur shieling the sole shieling option for the farm.[140] The shieling is counted as one of the shielings in the parish that had been operational in the past in parish descriptions from 1840.[141] The description counts four shieling sites (Svínadalur among it) in the parish that had been used in the past, from six farm, but all of them were out of use by the time the account is written.

The shieling in Svínadalur was first surveyed by the Institute of Archaeology, Iceland for the municipality of Kjósarhreppur in 2007.[142] Ármannsson has also visited the site on multiple occasions, publishing findings on the *Ferlir* website.[143]

[140] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, pp. 414-415
[141] Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar Gullbringu- og Kjósarsýslu, pp. 170-171
[142] Lárusdóttir, 2008, p. 114
[143] https://ferlir.is/modruvallasel-i-og-ii/

Svínadalur is a relatively wide and verdant valley extending south from Kjós, bordered by the mountains Trana, Skálafell, and Hádegisfjall. The valley is noted for its abundant summer pastures, as described in the *Jarðabók*, which mentions large and productive grazing areas, though the shieling in the valley itself is said to lack a homefield.[144] The shieling site is situated near the centre of the valley, west of the Svínadalsá river, at an elevation of approximately 170 meters above sea level. It is positioned within a broad, now-dry, riverbed below the barren northern slopes, while the surrounding landscape is grassy, with some areas showing signs of minor erosion.

At the site, 3-4 indistinct ruins are spread across an area of approximately 30 x 10 meters. The ruins are overgrown and fragmented, with most appearing simple in form, though some are harder to interpret. There is no visible evidence of the tenant farm mentioned in historical sources—such as homefield boundaries or a farm mound.

**Trench (1101)**

A trench, measuring 2.55 x 1 metres and oriented roughly north south, was excavated through the northern wall of the westernmost ruin (structure 1). The excavation revealed at least two phases of occupation (*Figure 61-62*).

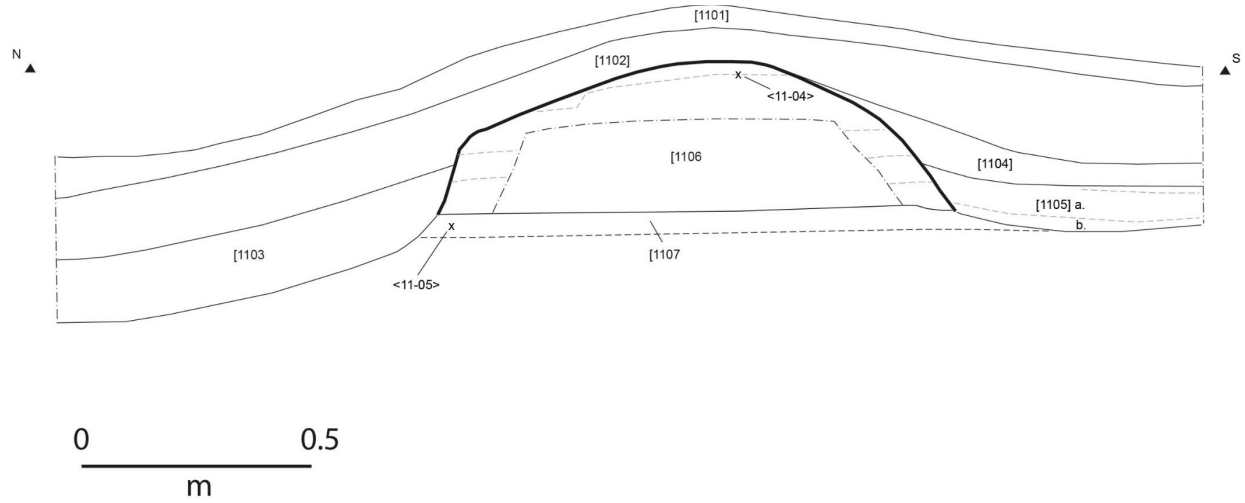


***Figure 61**: An east facing section drawing of trench 11-01 section into structure 1*

Phase 1 – A turf wall [1106] was constructed directly on a 'natural' surface, within which traces of tephra were identified. A sample <1105> was collected for analysis. It was considered in the field that it likely corresponded to the R-1226 tephra, though results of the analysis were inconclusive, suggesting it could be either the K-1500 or the 10th century tephra. Based on core 1101 sample

[144] Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín III, pp. 414-415

<1101> which identified R-1226 in the turf, it is unlikely that the tephra was the K-1500, and more likely to be the 10th century tephra. The 'natural' surface beneath the wall may have been cut or naturally eroded prior to the construction.

***Figure 62**: Trench 11-01, during excavation (looking south).*

The wall itself was made of *strengur* turf, characterized by organic material and distinctive red banding. Within the turf, a black tephra layer was found and sampled <1104>, and in the field observation suggesting that it most likely dated to the R-1226 eruption, corresponding to core sample <1101> from core 1. While no clear floor surfaces were identified, the collapse deposit [1105] contained a lower lens of material [1105b] that may represent a mixed floor deposit.

Phase 2 – A series of collapse layers accumulated both inside and outside of the building. This included two distinct turf collapse deposits: one containing black tephra [1105a], and another characterized by grayish-brown flecks [1104]. These were followed by mixed collapse deposits [1103], and a windblown deposit [1102] formed over the collapsed material. A topsoil and root mat layer [1101] sealed the archaeology.

### The coring

Four cores were taken—two from structure 1 and one from structures 2 and 3 both—for further analysis (*Figure 60 & 63*)

From structure 1, two cores were taken: core 1101 was taken from the wall of the structure, and core 1102 from the floor. The analysis of sample <1101> from core 1101 revealed the presence of the R-1226 tephra, embedded within the turf of the wall. This suggests that the structure was constructed *after* the 1226 tephra deposition. However, sample <1102> from core 1102, taken from the floor, did not contain any identifiable tephra.

***Figure 63**: Core 11-03 from structure 2 showing the K-1500 tephra <11-03> at 26-27 cm*

From structure 2, a single core (1103) was taken, and sample <1103> confirmed the presence of the K-1500 tephra that sat in-between turf and tephra probably in a turf deposit. It is possible that the tephra was in turf rather than *in situ*. No tephra layers were identified in core 1104 from structure 3.

**Summary**

Overall, based on the cores and excavation results, one can say that the site was occupied after 1226. The construction of structure 1 occurred post-1226, as indicated by the presence of R-1226 tephra in the wall. Structure 2, on the other hand, appears to have been built after 1500, given the presence of K-1500 tephra in turf in the associated core sample. The written evidence provides much more limited information about the dating of the shieling, indicating that it was in use prior to a brief period (approximately 50-70 years) when a tenant farm was established in the valley around 1750. Historical records suggest that the shieling remained in use into the early 18$^{th}$ century, but the exact timing of its final abandonment remains unknown.

# 5. Artifact summary for 2023

During the 2023 field season, a total of seven artifacts were recovered, all of which were metal objects. The collection consisted of six iron nails and one corrosion blister. Of the nails, four were retrieved from site 2 at Selsvellir, while two were found at site 9, Vífilsstaðasel. The corrosion blister was discovered in the hearth in the corner of the building at site 8 by Leirvogsvatn.

The nails no doubt represent structural remains and were almost certainly part of the timber construction at both sites. At Selsvellir (site 2), two nail shafts (SF 0202) were recovered from the older wall of the main structure. This wall was composed of several layers of soil and upcast material, including floor remnants that likely originated from the interior of the building. Adjacent to the inner edge of the associated stone wall, remnants of wooden stave panelling were identified and sampled for wood analysis (Sample <0216>). Two forged nails with irregular/circular heads (SF 0201) were found in a later wall of the same structure [0209], which also consisted of mixed turf, upcast, and redeposited floor material.

At Vífilsstaðasel, two nails were also recovered. One T-headed or fiddle key (horseshoe?) nail (SF 0902) was found within the floor associated with the earliest wall [0902], which is believed to pre-date the tephra layer from R-1226. The second nail (shaft, SF 0901) was discovered in a windblown deposit linked to the site's abandonment [0902], which included a tephra layer identified as the K-1500 tephra.

In addition to the iron nails, a corrosion blister (probably from the head of a nail, SF 0701) was recovered from the fill of a fire pit or hearth [0711], located in the corner of the structure that was trenched by Leirvogsvatn. The fill comprised peat ash, wood ash, charcoal, and possibly dung. The pit is likely to be contemporary with the construction and initial use of the building.

| **Material** | **Site 2** | **Site 7** | **Site 9** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Metal | 4 nails | 1 blister | 2 nails |
| Total | 4 | 1 | 2 |

*Table 2: Finds by type and origin.*

In the table above, the composition of the finds' assemblage is displayed. A detailed list of the artifacts is in *Appendix VII.*

# 6. Conclusion

One of the main objectives of the 2023 fieldwork in WP 2 was to date selected shielings in the research areas of Gullbringu- and Kjósarsýsla county in southwest Iceland. Altogether eleven sites were explored. At all the sites an older field survey was revised and documentary history revisited. All sites were flown over with drones and photographed and 3D modelling was done at selected sites. All eleven sites were cored and of those nine were trenched. Out of the eleven sites the shielings of Vatnsleysa stærri (Site 4 - GK-159:102) and the western shieling at Selsvellir (site 10 – GK-009:032) were only examined through aerial photographs, field walking/surveying and coring, as they were not deemed suitable for trenching due to a lack of sufficient structures or/and a lack of tephra from initial prospection using coring.

## Structures and layouts

When examining the shieling sites researched in 2023 (see *Figure 64*), it is evident that their layouts are highly variable, making it difficult to identify common characteristics in the visible structures. However, there does appear to be regional differences, particularly when comparing them with those investigated in 2022. For instance, except for the minor boundary found at sites 4 and 5, none of the shieling sites in the southwest had any form of boundary associated with the ruins, while boundaries were identified fairly frequently in Eyjafjörður (at five of 12 sites). On average, the shieling sites in the southwest contained more structures and were often spread over a larger area compared to those in the north, where it was fairly common for shieling ruins to be clustered tightly together.

These differences may partly be related to the dating and nature of the shieling sites, rather than solely reflecting a clear regional distinction. In the southwest, shielings selected for research were more commonly owned by larger farms, often church farms, and some were used by more than one farm. This usage pattern was not observed in the shielings selected for the 2022 research in Eyjafjörður. Additionally, several shielings in the southwest remained in use until relatively late, with the majority continuing into the 18$^{th}$-19$^{th}$ century, which may also be reflected in the typology of the buildings.

An analysis of the topography of the sites examined in 2023 reveals that more than half of the shielings (sites 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11) had four or fewer structures. Most sites featured 1–2 buildings

that were noticeably more complex in design than the others. In most cases, these structures were believed to be the dwellings of the shielings, while the simpler structures were likely used as folds, storage, or animal houses. The dwellings typically consisted of three to six compartments, with the most common configuration being three or four compartments. The exception was the shieling at Svínadalur (site 11), which did not show clear evidence of a more complex structural layout for any of the ruins.

Five of the sites examined in 2023 had a greater number of ruins than the rest, ranging from 5 to 10. These are Sogassel (site 1), Selsvellir (sites 2 and 10), Flekkuvíkursel (site 5), and Baðsvellir (site 3). All of these shielings are located in Reykjanes and have in common a fairly complex usage history, and were occupied by more than one farm. Additionally, most of them were used relatively late, some extending into the 19th century, according to written records. In contrast, fewer written records were available for the 'simpler sites', and for one of them—site 5 at Stærri Vatnsleysa—no written records were found. As a result, the abandonment dates for some of the simpler sites remain a little unclear.[145]

When comparing the alleged dwelling ruins, they do not appear to share many common characteristics beyond their complexity. This is understandable, considering they likely represented various types of shielings, and the surface remains may reflect multiple phases of construction or rebuilding.

One of the strongest characteristics of the shieling sites in 2023 was that the clusters of ruins were typically well-defined by the landscape's topography. Some of them were located in craters or lava

[145] For instance, little is known about the abandonment of Vífilsstaðasel and Nessel, but both were occupied in the 16th century (after the falling of K-1500) but were out of use before 1700. The shieling at Svínadalur was likely abandoned in the 18th century rather than the 19th. Helgusel (Site 6) and the shieling at Leirvogsvatn (Site 7) were both abandoned in the 19th century, although the latter was abandoned later than the former.

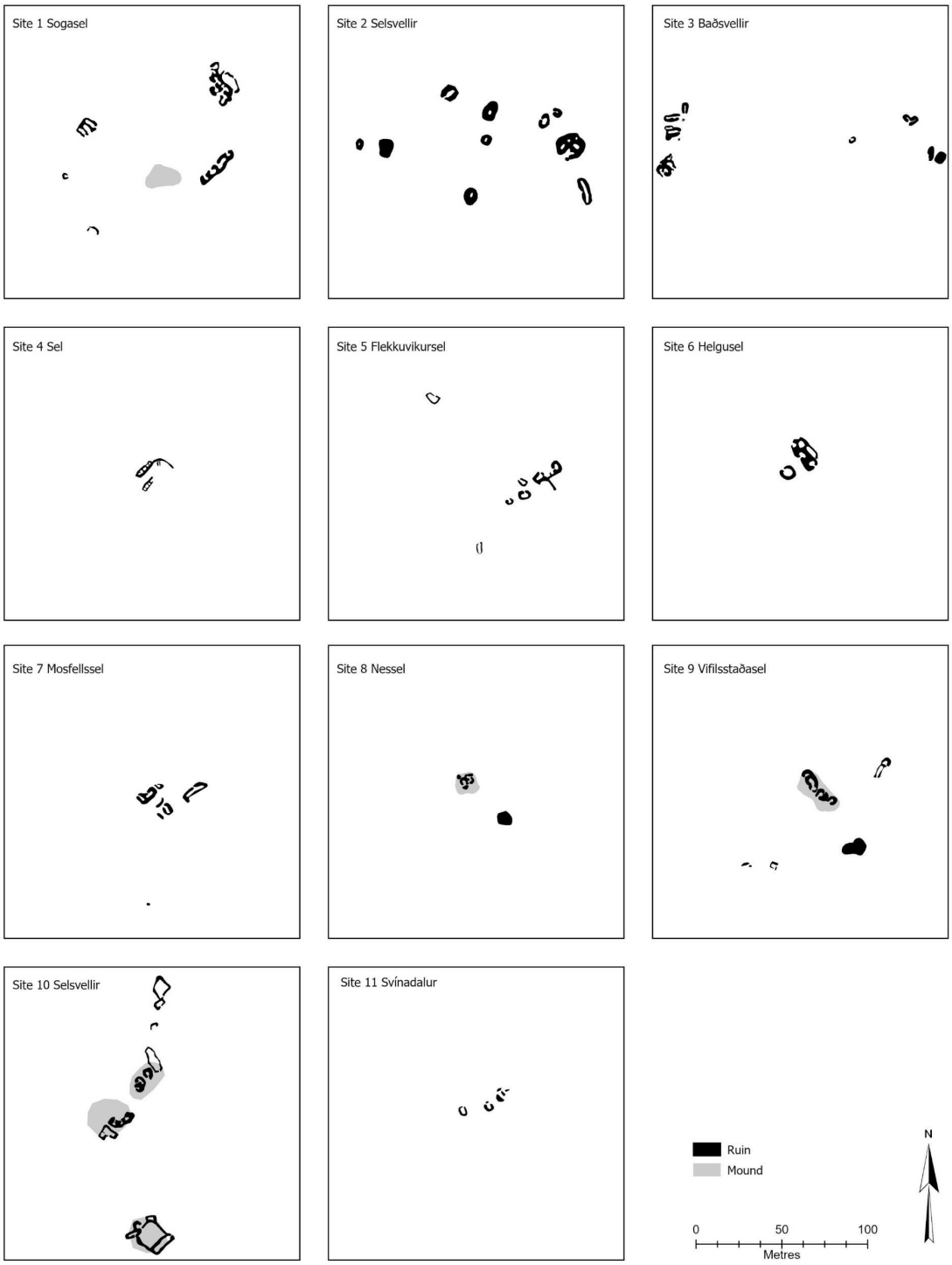


***Figure 64**: An overview of the shieling sites that were subjected to research in 2023. Each site 'square' contains all of the associated structures and features, and all are mapped to the same scale.*

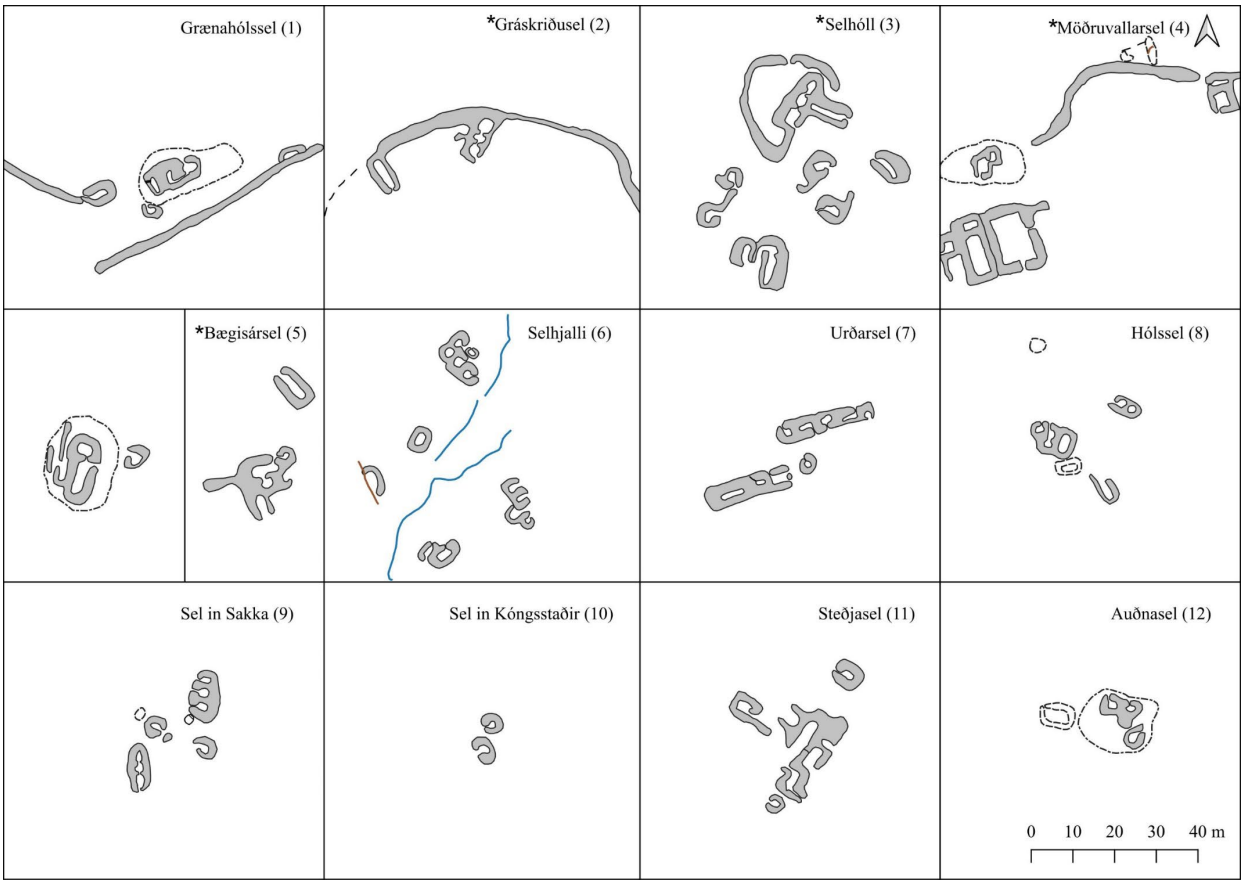


***Figure 65****: An overview of the shieling sites that were subjected to research in 2022. The sites marked with an asterisk [*] have more structures than are shown, usually 1-2 structures (simple ruins or boundaries); except for Bægisá where 4-5 structures were around the area (not shown on the overview map), and thereof one complex one. Additionally, the shielings at Kóngsstaðir and Grænahólssel had structures close by that suggest a different and a much younger usage of the area. Image: Lilja Laufey Davíðsdóttir.*

edges, others in hollows, or in otherwise sheltered/refined areas in the landscape. Two of the sites were situated in craters (sites 1 and 4), while four others were built against the edge of lava fields (sites 2, 3, and 10). Additional sites were located in landscape hollows (sites 5, 8 and 9), with one situated in a ravine (site 6). No evidence of a constructed homefield boundary was observed, although a possible boundary at Stærri Vatnsleysa (site 4) may have served to close off the crater. The absence of a 'homefield boundary' does not necessarily indicate that a site was not used for haymaking. Alternative methods may have been used to protect the area from grazing animals. Moreover, while the shieling may have been located in a productive and sheltered area for hay production, it likely had designated grazing areas as well, which may have been situated away from the main structures during the hay-growing season.

Overall, the preservation condition of shieling sites in Iceland is relatively good, with limited threats to their existence. Shielings are often located in the outfields of farms or remote valleys, in areas that have often remained untouched by cultivation and land development. However, the

condition of the sites researched in 2023 was somewhat worse than those in Eyjafjörður the previous summer, due to various factors. Four of the shielings examined in 2023 (sites 1, 2, 3, and 10) are now considered to be under considerable threat due to new and frequent volcanic activity in the Reykjanes peninsula. Additionally, two sites (sites 3 and 7) are in areas of forestry, which poses a potential risk to their preservation. The remaining shielings face fewer threats.

## The shielings and their landscapes

The relationship between farms and shieling sites in the 2023 research area was more complex than in the previous year. Ownership of the shielings was sometimes unclear or contested, and several sites were used by more than one farm over the course of their history. In Reykjanes, there appears to have been a strong tradition of shielings usage, but the challenging environmental conditions such as extensive lava fields and limited access to water made the establishment and maintenance of individual shieling sites difficult for many of the farms. As a result, it was common for prime shieling locations to be shared by multiple farms, often across property boundaries. Shieling sites were also more frequently bought and sold in the area, and it might have been more common for elite farms to maintain shielings at favourable conditions but at considerable distances from the farms.[146]

The 11 shielings researched in 2023 were all located on heaths above the associated farms, except for the shieling in Svínadalur, which was situated in an off valley. In terms of elevation, about half of the sites are located at relatively high altitudes, around 220 meters above sea level. These include Sogasel (site 1), Selsvellir (sites 2 and 10), the shieling at Leirvogsvatn (site 7), and Nessel (site 8). Three shielings are positioned at mid-level elevations between 100 and 200 meters: Helgusel (site 6), Vífilsstaðasel (site 9), and Svínadalssel (site 11). The lowest sites, situated around or below 60 meters above sea level, include the shielings at Stærri Vatnsleysa (site 4), Flekkuvíkursel (site 5), and Baðsvellir (site 3).

In some ways, elevation can be seen as an indicator of the quality of the land on which a shieling was located. However, in this region, particularly on the Reykjanes peninsula, other factors likely had a greater impact on the suitability of a shieling site, such as access to vegetated land (in an area largely covered by sparsely vegetated lava fields) and access to water. Both of these resources were scarce in Reykjanes, and the lack of water is often cited as a contributing factor to the abandonment

[146] Based on a review of Jarðabók Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín from the early 18th century.

of shielings in the area. Additionally, access to other important resources, such as peat-cutting areas and woodland for fuel and charcoal production, was important, though both were likely in very limited supply in the southwest.

Various factors may have influenced the decision-making processes regarding the locations of shielings. It has often been assumed that the presence of fertile pastures was a key determining factor in selecting shieling sites, and indeed, most of the shielings explored in 2023 were situated on fairly fertile ground. However, fieldwork conducted in Hörgárbyggð in 2022 indicated that, in areas where fertile fields were limited, shielings were sometimes located on relatively unfertile ground, possibly as a deliberate strategy to improve the soil and promote better vegetation growth. The strongest evidence of this approach observed during the 2023 field season can be seen in the shielings located in craters, where it is unlikely that fertile fields existed prior to the establishment of the shieling (see Sogasel, site 1, and the shieling in Stóra-Vatnsleysa, site 4).

## Ownership and usage

An important consideration when examining transhumance in Iceland, and beyond, is the complex evolving relationship between the shieling and 'mother' farm over time. Sites that initially served as shielings would sometimes transition into smaller or full-scale farms or alternate between these roles more than once (e.g. site 11). The ownership and use of shielings frequently changed, and they were sometimes repurposed as winter grazing houses (*beitarhús*) after ceasing to function as summer shielings. In some cases, shieling rights were borrowed, bought (or simply taken), and the use of a shieling could shift from being tied to a single farm to multiple farms, or vice versa. This complexity in ownership, usage, and function was more evident in the southwest during the 2023 fieldwork compared to the sites examined in Eyjafjörður the previous year. Some of the shieling sites investigated in 2023 may have belonged to different farms over time, with their functions changing accordingly. Four shieling sites (Sogasel, site 1; Selsvellir, sites 2 and 10; Baðsvellir, site 4) were occupied by more than one farm at various points, or even simultaneously. Other sites were either exclusively used by a mother farm or had insufficient records to clarify their usage. One site, Svínadalssel (site 11), was recorded as having been converted into a year-round farm for a brief period, likely between 50 and 70 years, before being abandoned, and resuming its role as a shieling, due to harsh winter conditions, despite its favourable summer pastures.

Even if the relationship between many shielings and their 'mother' farms appeared to be quite complex in the site examined in 2023 some of the sites seemed to have a more straightforward relationship. For example, the shieling at Flekkuvík (site 5) was located within Flekkuvík property and likely used exclusively by the Flekkuvík farm.[147] Vífilsstaðasel (site 9) – within Vífilsstaðir - was probably associated solely with the Vífilsstaðir farm, and Svínadalssel (site 11) within the property of Möðruvellir was probably solely used by that farm. All these sites were located 3-4 kilometres from their respective 'mother' farms. The shieling of the church farm at Járngerðarstaðir at Baðsvellir was located about 5 kilometres from the farm and within the farm property. However, at various times, Járngerðarstaðir purchased shieling rights elsewhere and at some point, shared the Baðsvellir shieling with the farm at Hóp. Both Helgusel (site 6) and the shieling at Leirvogsvatn (site 7) on Mosfellsheiði were located well beyond the property marker of Mosfell, at distances of 5 kilometres and 9 kilometres from the church farm, respectively. These shielings were likely used exclusively by the Mosfell farm, which may have alternated between them. Another parish church that held ownership and rights beyond its property boundaries was Nes in Seltjarnarnes, which owned the Nessel shieling, located about 22 kilometres away from the farm but no records indicating that anyone other than Nes used it.

Ownership of the other shielings, all located in the Reykjanes peninsula, was more complex. According to the oldest records, Sogasel shieling was situated within the property of Krýsuvík farm (in Grindavík municipality) but belonged to the church farm of Kálfatjörn (in Vogar municipality) about 13 kilometres away. In the early 18th century, it was used by both Kálfatjörn and Bakki (that was owned by the church at Kálfatjörn). Previously, Kálfatjörn had used a shieling within its own boundaries, known as Fornuselshæð, but the limited grazing area and poor access to water eventually made it unsuitable. Later sources also indicate that Krýsuvík (approximately 5-6 kilometres from the shieling) also had the right to use Sogasel for one month during the summer. Selsvellir (sites 2 and 11), another important shieling, lay within the property of Ísólfsskáli but was owned by another church farm, Staður, according to records. The shieling was located about 10 kilometres from Ísólfsskáli but a gripping 25 kilometres from Staður. The earliest record of Selsvellir (the 1703 *Jarðabók* by Árni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín), states that Staður had owned the shieling since at least around 1620 but it is not clear if or where the farm had its shieling prior to that date or if the sheiling was used by a different owner at that period. Additionally, the same register notes that the farm Húsatóftir also had a shieling at Selsvellir. As shieling sites in Reykjanes

[147] While nothing is known about the ownership or usage of site 4.

deteriorated over the centuries, Selsvellir, with its ample grazing area and good access to water, gradually became a communal shieling site for most of the Grindavík parish (except for Hraun). This is reflected in the complexity and number of buildings in the area.

In the case of these 'detached shielings,' the route from the farm to the shieling was much longer than in other farm-shieling relationships. This distance likely influenced the types of activities that occurred at these sites, as the longer route would have made travel more challenging compared to other more closely linked shielings.

## Dating of the shielings

The dating of the shielings proved to be quite varied across the sites. Different combinations of tephra layers were preserved in various trenches and cores, which influenced the dating information gathered from each site (see *Table 3*). The R-1226 tephra was present at all sites, typically found within the trench sections, except at Selsvellir, the shieling by Leirvogsvatn, and Helgusel. Traces of this tephra were also found in the cores from all the sites. The K-1500 tephra was identified in sections at all sites except the shieling at Baðsvellir, Flekkuvík, and Vífilsstaðir, and present in cores with the exceptions of Sogasel, Selsvellir, Baðsvellir, site 4, and Flekkuvíkursel.

| ID Number | Place-name | Site no. | LTL | R-1226 | K-1500 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GK-001:052 | Sogasel | Sel23_1 | P*/a | P/p | P*/a |
| GK-009:012 | Selsvellir 1 | Sel23_2 | A/a | A/p | P/a |
| GK-017:035 | Baðsvellir | Sel23_3 | A/a | P/p | A/a |
| GK-159:102 | Sel | Sel23_4 | -/a | -/p | -/a |
| GK-157:058 | Flekkuvíkursel | Sel23_5 | A/a | P/p | A/a |
| GK-238:020 | Helgusel | Sel23_6 | A/a | P/p | P/p |
| GK-238:022 | Leirvogsvatn/Mosfellssel | Sel23_7 | A/a** | A/p | P/p |
| GK-224:057 | Nesssel | Sel23_8 | A/a** | A/p | P/p |
| GK-175:034 | Vífilsstaðasel | Sel23_9 | A/p | P/p | A/p |
| GK-009:032 | Selsvellir 2 | Sel23_10 | -/p | -/p | -/a |
| GK-343:014 | Svínadalur | Sel23_11 | ?/a | ?/p | ?/p |

*in a column for eDNA but not in section/**not LTL but a tephra from 930-940

*Table 3: The presence/absence of tephra layers at the sites looked at in 2023. P = present in trench, p=present in cores, A= absent in trench, a=absent in cores*

In comparison to the sheilings explored in Eyjafjörður in 2022, the shielings in the southwest generally appear to be somewhat younger, or at the very least, were abandoned later. In Eyjafjörður, only four of the 12 shielings were established after 1300, and two were very early, having been abandoned by 1104 or 1300. Additionally, none of the Eyjafjörður shielings remained occupied beyond the late 18th century. Of the 11 shielings examined in the southwest in 2023, seven were dated to post-1226. The earlier shielings include Sogasel (site 1, with occupation directly below the 1226 tephra), the shieling within Stærri-Vatnsleysa (site 4, where coring revealed occupation below the 1226 tephra), Helgusel (site 6, with occupation directly below the 1226 tephra), and Nessel (site 8, which was first occupied sometime after the 10th century). Among these early sites, Helgusel and Sogasel were still occupied into the 18th/19th centuries, while less is known about the abandonment of the other two sites. It is assumed that Nessel was abandoned well before 1700 (but it was occupied after 1500) and site 4 might only have been occupied briefly (for a century) with a brief reuse in later times.

| *Site no* | *Site ID* | *Shieling name* | *Farm name* | *Start date* | *End date* | *Phases* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GK-001:052 | Sogasel | Krýsuvík | Before 1226 | In 19th c | 5 |
| 2 | GK-009:012 | Selsvellir 1 | Ísólfsskáli | After 1226 | In 19th c | 4 |
| 3 | GK-017:035 | Baðsvellir | Járngerðarstaðir | After 1226 | In 19th c | 2 |
| 4 | GK-159:102 | Sel | Vatnsleysa stærri | Before 1226 | unknown | - |
| 5 | GK-157:058 | Flekkuvíkursel | Flekkuvík | After 1226 | In 19th c | 3 |
| 6 | GK-238:020 | Helgusel | Mosfell | Before 1226 | 18th/19th c | 5+ |
| 7 | GK-238:022 | At Leirvogsvatn | Mosfell | After 1226 | In 19th c | 3 |
| 8 | GK-224:057 | Nessel | Nes | After 10th | Before 1700 | 3 |
| 9 | GK-175:034 | Vífilsstaðasel | Vífilsstaðir | After 1226 | 16th-17th c? | 3 |
| 10 | GK-009:032 | Selsvellir 2 | Krýsuvík | After 1226 | In 19th c | - |
| 11 | GK-343:014 | Svínadalur | Möðruvellir | After 1226 | 18th-19th c | 2 |

*Table 4. Table summarising the start and end of occupancy at each site investigated in 2023.*

The remaining shieling sites investigated in 2023 were all established after 1226. However, in many cases, limited information is available to determine whether their establishment occurred in the 13th century or as late as the 14th to 16th centuries (see *Table 4*).

One of the more intriguing findings from research in 2023 (both fieldwork and archival research) was that the shielings investigated were generally occupied until quite late, often into the 18th and, most commonly, into the 19th century. The only shielings clearly abandoned earlier were Nessel (site 8) and Vífilsstaðasel (site 9), both likely abandoned in the 16th or 17th century. Overall, tephra preservation for determining abandonment dates was poor, and in only a few cases was the abandonment date clearly identified from tephra layers. Since many of the sites were occupied until relatively late, archival data often provided valuable insights into their abandonment dates.

A clearer indication of temporal complexity at this stage of the analysis is provided by the main structural phasing at each site (see *Table 4*). All the sites examined through trenching showed evidence of repeated rebuilding phases. Most sites had at least 2-3 construction phases, while 4-5 phases were recorded at Sogasel (site 1), Selsvellir (site 2), and Helgusel (site 6). These latter three sites have a long and complex history, with Helgusel (site 6) potentially having a more diverse function, possibly even being occupied year-round at some point.

Sites with two phases of use or more use may have been continuously occupied as shielings. They often exhibit a different level of construction investment, which may indicate a broader social value placed on these locations. Such differences can even be observed within the same shieling across different periods. For instance, site 2 (Selsvellir) had a well-constructed earlier phase, featuring a stone wall and possible wood panelling, while the later phase was characterized by poorly shaped turf and upcast materials.

## Daily life

Daily life in the context of archaeology, and specifically here in reference to the archaeology of shielings and transhumance, offers a means to examine human behaviour through material remains. Archaeology provides a unique lens through which to understand daily life. Different narratives such as those constructed by historians, often focus on broader spatial scales, such as communities (e.g., farmsteads), or specific social groups, such as landed elites, and activities like farm economies or land use. In such narratives sometimes an exploration of the lives of ordinary people and the rhythms and routines that defined their daily existence gets overlooked.

The material culture associated with daily life, though sometimes limited in its ability to reveal all aspects of these routines, can nevertheless provide significant insights. This is true in Icelandic contexts, even if artefacts are often scarce. Paradoxically, this rarity enhances the importance of

the finds, as each object carries substantial interpretative value. The so-called 'materiality' of daily life encompasses items such as imported goods—like pottery sherds from mainland Europe—whose contexts of use and disposal offer glimpses into past practices. For instance, fragments of pottery vessels as was discovered in one of the trenches in Eyjafjörður in 2022 may reveal patterns of care, curation, and cooking at seasonal sites. In other instances, objects that were locally made and used, and disposed of, can infer information about the cycles of making, using and re-using (in some instances). Even seemingly mundane items, such as iron nails or small tools (as were found in a few trenches in 2023), provide information about construction methods, architectural practices, and the organization of structural spaces. Such artefacts, while modest, can act as vital clues in reconstructing the routines and activities of the past.

Admittedly, interpreting daily life through material culture, what James Deetz refers to as 'small things forgotten', only allows us a glimpse into its content as is an indirect representation, not the action itself. Nonetheless, artefacts and structural remains are the primary evidence available to archaeologists for reconstructing the past. Furthermore, a small-scale trenching like this research is based on offers an even more constrained perspective, limiting our view to the past. More extensive excavations, covering entire structures, floors, and middens, are essential for developing a more comprehensive understanding the daily life in the shielings. Despite these challenges, it is hoped that even the limited finds, when combined with environmental sampling conducted within buildings, will contribute to a more holistic picture of daily life and activities at shielings.

Artifacts from 2023 were even more limited than the artifact collection from 2022. All the finds from 2023 were metal objects, all likely nails and therefore relate to construction features. Four of the nails were found in Selsvellir (site 2), two in Vífilsstaðasel (site 9) and one corrosion bubble (possibly an iron head) in the shieling at Leirvogsvatn (site 7). These nails no doubt represent structural remains and were almost certainly part of the timber construction at these sites.

Seven archaeo-entomological samples were taken at four sites in 2023: one from Sogasel (site 1), three from Helgusel (site 6), one from Leirvogsvatn (site 7), and two from Vífilsstaðasel (site 9). The analyzing of the samples was done by Hrönn Konráðsdóttir (see *Appendix II*). This insect data provides valuable insights into both the broader environment and vegetation surrounding the shielings, as well as conditions within the structures themselves. At Sogasel, Helgusel, and Vífilstaðasel, the presence of non-synanthropic species indicates that the surrounding landscape consisted predominantly of lush grasslands, although one species at Helgusel points to patches of

sparse vegetation. In contrast, the insect species from Leirvogsvatn were evenly divided between those favouring lush grasslands and those typically found in dry, sparse vegetation, suggesting a mixed landscape in the immediate vicinity which correlates nicely with the shieling's location that sits at the edge of lush grassy wetlands to the northwest and sparsely vegetated heath to the northeast. Helgusel and the shieling by Leirvogsvatn also yielded some synanthropic species within the structure. These indicate the presence of decaying organic material in hay or food remnants, supporting the idea that human activity at the site was likely periodic. However, the small number of synanthropic species from all samples at both sites suggest these living conditions were not constant suggesting a seasonal occupation.

## Final remarks

About half of the shielings examined in 2023 were located within the volcanic belt of the Reykjanes peninsula (see *Figure 1*). These shielings were most commonly situated in vegetated patches or fields between lava flows (e.g., sites 2, 3, and 10) or within vegetated patches found in craters or depressions in the lava (e.g., sites 1, 4, and 5). One of the primary challenges of utilizing shielings on the Reykjanes Peninsula was the limited access to water. Combined with the fact that the uplands from the farms were largely lava fields with sparse grazing areas, this created significant constraints on where shielings could be established. As a result, shielings were often clustered in the best vegetated areas with the most accessible grazing and access to water. A prime example of this is Selsvellir (sites 2 and 10), which belonged to the church at Staður. This shieling was used by the church farm for centuries, but by the second half of the 19$^{th}$ century, it had started to be used by nearly all the farms in the Grindavík area, much to the dismay of the owners of Selsvellir. This was due to both erosion of other grazing areas and the fact that, unlike many other grazing lands, Selsvellir had a small spring running through it. Similarly, at Sogasel (site 1), historical records indicate that at least three different farms used the area (Krýsuvík, Kálfatjörn and Bakki) and two farms had a shieling in Baðsvellir (Járngerðarstaðir and Hóp). One of the key characteristics of the shielings examined in Reykjanes is their long and often complex history of use, with most remaining in operation into the 19$^{th}$ century which is reflected in the number, size and complexity of structures on these sites.

Five shielings located north of the Reykjanes Peninsula were examined (see *Figure 1*) in and around Mosfellsdalur/Kjós. The shielings in the northern part of the research area in 2023 were situated

on more fertile ground compared to those in Reykjanes and typically had better access to water sources (see sites 6, 9 and 11).

In 2022, a noticeable difference emerged between the two valleys studied in the north, and in 2023, clear distinctions in shieling location, access to water, and usage history were evident between the shielings on the Reykjanes peninsula and those further north. These findings suggest a significant degree of regional variation influencing shieling development within the research area. In the context of other shieling research, as well as the one being presented here, this observation leads us to consider and tentatively conclude that a universal and consistent pattern in shieling development and use across Iceland is unlikely to emerge. Instead, the approach should be tailored to the specific landscape or region where a series of shielings are located, taking into account the dating and 'use phase' of each shieling. For instance, the landscape context will influence the types of materials available for shieling construction, such as access to quality turf and stone, the need to transport resources, or the construction of poorly made structures from upcast floors and soil. Additionally, a question that has arisen concerns whether earlier shieling structures tend to be better constructed, thereby creating a more stable foundation for subsequent rebuilds. This potential correlation between construction quality and usage will be examined further over the final year, along with other related inquiries.

For WP 2, the fieldwork conducted in 2022-23 primarily focused on dating the shielings under investigation in Eyjafjörður and the southwest. As in the first year the 2023 research was limited to trenches, coring, and environmental sampling. The results support the general dating patterns suggested in the first year of the research, in that most of the shielings do not appear to date back to the earliest centuries of settlement. To gain deeper insights into daily life at shielings in the area, a full excavation of a shieling would be invaluable, as it would greatly expand the limited scope of current research in this area.

However, the research has also yielded clearer insights into the complex and evolving relationships between farms and shielings, as well as the important pre-construction activity at sites which may have shaped the location decision for a more permanent and substantial buildings Additionally, this research has shed light on an aspect of early shielings that has not been previously explored in Iceland: the role of shielings in cultivating marginal areas in terms of soil fertility. The findings have provided valuable insights into shieling practices and highlighted how environmental constraints, such as vegetation and access to water, affect the types of shielings established in both

regions. Furthermore, these factors likely influence the extent and types of buildings constructed, daily life, and the overall usage history of the shielings in both areas. As we review the results of the investigations from archaeology, historical and environmental perspectives, further conclusions will be made on the development of shielings and their role in Iceland's transhumance systems.

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# 8. Appendices

## Appendix I: Teprha-chronolgical work in 2023

Forn sel á Suðvesturlandi

Gjóskulagagreining

Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson, jarðfræðingur
Netfang: mas@isor.is

Farin var vettvangsferð um Suðvesturland þann 6. júlí 2023. Skoðuð voru alls fjögur sel í ferðinni, Sogasel, sel á Selsvöllum, Vífilsstaðasel og Mosfellssel. Gjóskulög voru greind á vettvangi eftir því sem unnt var, snið mæld og sýni tekin til frekari skoðunar.

### GJÓSKULÖG Á REYKJANESSKAGA

Landnámslagið frá því um 880 e.Kr. er allskýrt á Reykjanesskaga, lagið er tvílitt. Vottur af Kötlugjósku frá því um 920 (Katla-R) finnst á Skaganum, einkum austan til. Gjóskulagið K-1500, sem er mikilvægt leiðarlag á höfuðborgarsvæðinu, er skýrt víðast hvar en hefur ekki fundist vestan Krýsuvíkur (Kristján Sæmundsson og Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson 2013).

Á fyrri hluta 13. aldar, í svonefndum Reykjaneseldum 1211-1240, gaus a.m.k. sex sinnum í sjó við Reykjanes samkvæmt frásögnum annála. Fjögur gjóskulög hafa verið tengd þessum eldum, nefnd R-7, R-8, R-9 (Miðaldalagið) og R-10 (Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson 1992, 1995). Útbreiðsla tveggja fyrstnefndu laganna einskorðast við vesturhluta Reykjanesskaga, þ.e. vestan Grindavíkur, en hin tvö er hægt að rekja um stærra svæði. Miðaldalagið (R-9) er útbreiddast þessara laga og finnst m.a. á Þingvöllum og í lágsveitum Borgarfjarðar. Samkvæmt útbreiðslukorti ætti lagið að finnast á öllu athugunarsvæðinu. Austasti fundarstaður R-10 eru Bessastaðir á Álftanesi en lagið hefur aðeins fundist norðan til á Reykjanesskaga.
Nokkra vitneskju um gjóskulög á Reykjanesskaga má finna í eftirfarandi heimildum: Gunnar Ólafsson 1983, Haukur Jóhannesson og Sigmundur Einarsson 1988, Hafliði Hafliðason *et al.* 1992.

### NIÐURSTÖÐUR

Sel á Suðvesturlandi - athuganir

Sogasel (GK-001:052)

Snið var mælt í suðurenda skurðar (myndir 1 og 5). K-1500 sést ekki í sniðinu en sést hins vegar í holu nokkru norðar). Ofan til í sniðinu er allþykkt torf með ML og næst undir því er ML in situ. Þar undir er fokefni blandað kolum og gjóskuslitrum. Undir því eru svo mannvistarlög, grjót og kol og torf neðst. Þetta torf er án ML og annarra gjóskulaga. Aldur torfsins er óljós en er þó frá því alllöngu fyrir 1226.

Mynd 1. *Snið frá Sogaseli. ML er áberandi í torfi.*

Selsvellir (GK-009:012)

Engin gjóska sést in situ í sniðunum en svartar gjóskuslitrur sjást í efstu 30-40 cm torfsins (mynd 2). Telja má víst að um K-1500 sé að ræða (sýni tekið). Veggir selsins eru óvandaðir að sjá, byggðir úr uppkasti og lélegu torfi. Fínna efni er í efstu 30 cm veggjanna en neðar þar sem malarkenndur jarðvegur er í bland.

Mynd 2. *Snið frá Seljavöllum. Veggur úr lélegu torfi og uppmokstri.*

Vífilsstaðasel (GK-175:034)

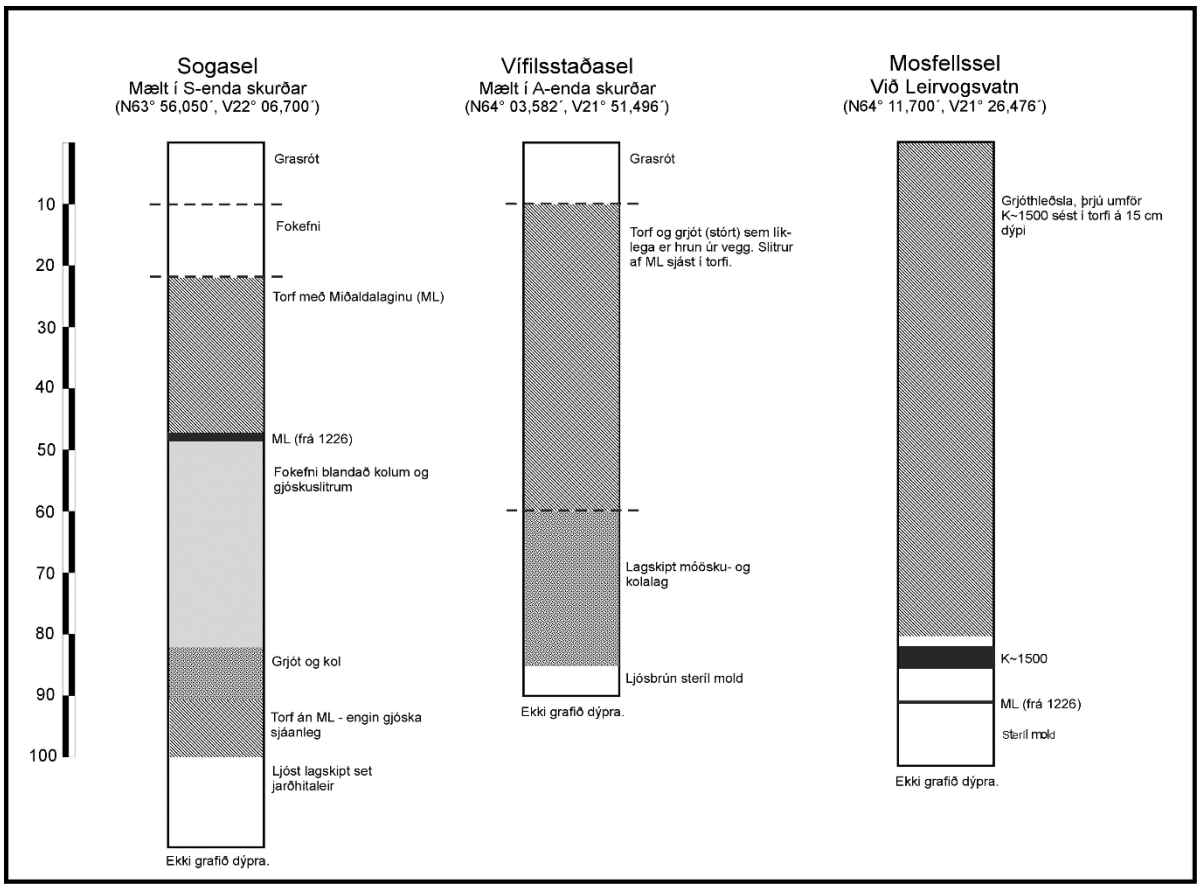
Mælt er snið í austurenda skurðar (myndir 3 og 5). Þar má sjá slitrur af ML ofan á grjóti sem hefur hrunið úr vegg. Kola og móöskulög eru undir steinunum (veggnum). Engin gjóskulög sjást in situ. Þau má hins vegar finna í jarðvegi skammt frá selinu. Í skurðinum kom fram að eldri veggur er undir grjóthlaðna veggnum sem bendir til a.m.k. tveggja byggingaskeiða. Aldur er fremur óljós en þó eru yngstu minjarnar frá því eftir 1226 og mun eldri minjar eru neðar. Aldur mætti líklega finna við frekari rannsóknir.

Mynd 3. *Snið frá Vífilsstaðaseli. Mannvistarlög undir torfvegg.*

Mosfellssel (GK-248:022)

Steinhleðsla er við yfirborð úr þremur umförum af grjóti (mynd 5). Torf er undir efstu steinunum sem inniheldur K-1500 gjóskuna. Undir vegghleðslunni er K-1500 in situ (mynd 4). Um 2 cm jarðvegur er á milli lagsins og veggsins. Um sex sentimetrum neðan K-1500 er ML, 0,6 cm þykkt. Ljóst er að þessi veggur er frá 16. öld eða síðar.

Mynd 4. *Snið frá Mosfellsseli. K-1500 in situ undir vegghleðslu.*




Mynd 5. *Snið frá þremur seljum sem skoðuð voru sumarið 2023.*

og Miðaldalagsins. Jökull 38, 71-85.

Kristján Sæmundsson og Magnús Á. Sigurgeirsson 2013. Reykjanesskagi. Í: Náttúruvá á Íslandi, eldgos og jarðskj

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ÞJÓÐMINJASAFN
ÍSLANDS

# Appendix II: Archaeoentomological analysis: samples from 2023

Hrönn Konráðsdóttir

September 2024

**Project aim**

The archaeoentomological analysis in this report is a part of a larger project where the research aim is transhumance in Iceland from the settlement period until 1800. This is the second year of a three-year long project that is funded by Rannís (The Icelandic centre for Research). This report is therefore the second archaeoentomological report and the last season of fieldwork for this project. The summer season of 2023 excavations provided seven samples from the shieling sites of Sogasel, Helgusel, Mosfell and Vífilstaðasel in Southwestern Iceland, a lot more than the 2022 season before where there were 2 samples taken from one shieling site, Sökkusel. Each sample was floated in a bucket flotation, sorted and the insect remains recovered from them were then identified to species where that was possible, some could only be identified to families, and there are always some that are non-identifiable. The natural habitats and preferences of the insect species were then derived from the relevant literature and used to assess aspects of human activity and the local environment.

## Methods

This summer of excavations provided a lot more samples than the season before and from a variety of shieling sites. The samples were from floor layers from 4 sites and were taken with the intention of seeing both the differences and the similarities between the samples as well as comparing them to known material from other sites. One sample came from Sogasel, three from Helgusel, one from Mosfell and two from Vífilstaðasel. All the samples except one of the ones from Vífilstaðasel were more than five litres which is considered sufficient for insect analysis. But the single small sample from Vífilstaðasel was still analysed although it was only 1,5 Liters, and surprisingly this sample (nr. 911) had a similar number of insects as the others. Most of the archaeo-entomological work was done at the National Museum of Iceland at Tjarnarvellir 11, but part of the identifications were made at the Icelandic Institute of Natural History, with the always accessible insect collection there, thanks to their entomologist, Matthías S. Alfreðsson who is always accommodating and helpful.

The samples were floated at the National Museum facilities, with paraffin flotation as described by Coop and Osborne (1968) with slight variations (Kenward, Hall & Jones 1980). This method has had the best success rate for recovering insect remains and has also been found to be the best method when reviewed in later years by Rousseau (2011). The insect remains were sorted from the samples under a low magnifying stereo microscope. The identification was done with the use of the modern entomological collection at the Icelandic Institute of Natural History and the author's own collection as well as the relevant literature referred to in the text and information from the Institute of Natural History insect database. The insect remains collected were quantified using MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) by counting heads, thoraxes, elytra and in some cases the feet and using the most common part of the species as the lowest possible number of individuals. Therefore, there are larger numbers of insect remains behind each of the individual insect count, as opposed to the NISP counting that is usually used with animal bones, where each bone is used to represent an individual animal. The reason for using MNI is so the count is comparative to other archaentomological analysis as this is the universal way of counting individuals in this field. The interpretation chapter was aided by the use of the BugsCEP program (Buckland and Buckland 2006), excel and the various relevant literature on the subject as well as species habitat lists from the Institute of Natural History.

## Conclusions

The samples were all, except one of similar sizes (a minimum of 5 Liters). The flotation did take longer than the season before, but this was only due to the number of samples, the samples themselves were of similar consistency as the ones from the previous season. The following table (Table 1.) shows the number of both the species from each sample and the number of individuals of each species.

The preservation of the insect remains in the samples was mostly good, although there were a few broken and corroded ones, and the preservation was similar in all the samples. The corroding of the chitin exoskeletons can be due to the acidity of the soil or other environmental factors that are not always obvious. In all there were 27 individuals of 11 species in the samples, as well as two from families that could not be identified to species level.

The range of species and the number of individual insects differed quite a bit between samples. For example, there were 4 insects (MNI) from 4 species in sample 0907, but quite a lot more recovered from sample 0912, or 25 insects (MNI) from 8 species/families. The insect remains could not be identified to species in all cases, as the identifiable parts of the insects were not always recovered. In some cases, as with the Latridus sp. the underside is used to identify them to species and those were not recovered from the samples. This does not have an impact

**Table 1**. *Sample numbers and identified species from each sample.*

| | Sample number | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **12** | **60** | **60** | **61** | **71** | **91** | **91** |
| **Species** | **1** | **7** | **9** | **4** | **0** | **0** | **1** |
| **Coleoptera** | | | | | | | |
| **Carabidae** | | | | | | | |
| *Patrobus septentrionis* Dej. | | | | 1 | | | |
| *Amara quinseli* (Scönherr, 1806) | | | | | 1 | | |
| *Calathus melanochephalus* (Linnaeus,1758) | | | | | | | 2 |
| **Staphylinidae** | | | | | | | |
| *Lesteva Longeoelyktrata* (Goeze, 1777) | | | | | 1 | | |
| *Omalium septemtrionis* Thomson | | 1 | | | | | |
| Atheta sp. | | 1 | | | | | |
| **Latridiidae** | | | | | | | |
| Latridius sp. | | | | | 1 | | |
| **Scarabaeidae** | | | | | | | |
| *Agoliinus Lapponum* (Gyllenhal, 1808) | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| **Curculionidae** | | | | | | | |
| *Otiorhynchus articus* (O. Fabricius, 1780) | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| *Otiorhynchus nodosus* (Müll.) | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| *Trophiphorus obustus* (Bonsdorff, 1785) | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Number of insects in each sample: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 |

on their interpretation in the archaeological record as the family of Lathridus sp. have the same or similar habitat preferences in Iceland.

**Sogasel, sample 0121**

The sample from Sogasel consisted of large amounts of charcoal, more than the other samples this year. Only one insect was recovered from the sample. It is common to find very few insects remains in samples of this nature. These very rich charcoal layers usually come from some sort of hearth or burning and the chitin exoskeletons of the insects will mostly break down or be unrecognizable when exposed to open fire. Samples of this composition do therefore not often provide many insects remains. There have been a few exceptions like the charred head lice recovered at Skriðuklaustur monastery, but that was an unusual instance (Konráðsdóttir, 2012). One individual of *O. nodosus* was recovered from this sample, a species that is commonly found in lush grasslands where there is plenty of moisture (Larsson & Gígja 1959) and is very common both in archaeological samples and in modern collections.

**Helgusel: samples 0607, 0609 and 0614**

Three samples were provided from Helgusel, two of which contained a lot of charcoal, samples number 607 and 609, but sample 614 did not contain as much charcoal as the other two.

Only two species were recovered from sample 607, and there was only one individual of each species. Both species were from the family, staphylinid, commonly known as rove beetles. One of those, *Omalium septemtrionis*, is especially interesting as it is synanthropic, which means that it cannot survive the Icelandic winters and was therefore transported unknowingly with people and produce between areas. It is often found under decaying plant refuse, in compost and old hay (Larsson & Gígja 1959). The other insect, Atheta sp. was unfortunately impossible to identify to species, due to the similarities between the species from that family. The ones that are local to Iceland are all quite small but have a vast range of preferred habitats. Many of them are found in compost, but some are not, so its discovery does not indicate any sort of environment rather than other when it cannot be identified to species.

In sample 609 there were also two identifiable species, both were weevils, and are commonly found in nature. *O. nodousus*, which was also in the sample from Sogasel, an inhabitant of lush grasslands, has been discussed before and was also found in six of the seven samples analysed here, as well as being very common today. The other weevil, *T. obustus* is commonly found in similar environment, grasslands and often in grass fields (Larsson & Gígja 1959).

Despite the last sample being a lot smaller in volume, sample 614 had surprisingly both the largest number of species and individuals from Helgusel. None of them were synanthropic but one is exclusively in areas where there is active husbandry. One indicator of wetlands and woods was recovered from the sample, *P.septentrionis* (Larsson & Gígja 1959). Another interesting species

from this sample, *A. lapponum*, the dung beetle, is a clear indication of onsite husbandry as its habitat is in manure from large mammals (Lindroth 1974). Three weevils were also found in this sample, two of which have been discussed above, *O.nodosus* and *T.obustus*, which both are common in grasslands and rich vegetation and then there was also *O.articus*, which is also quite common in more sparse vegetation (Larsson & Gígja 1959).

**Mosfell/Leirvogsvatn: sample 0710**

One sample came from a shieling from Mosfell by Leirvogsvatn and from that 7 individual insects were recovered, from 6 species, both synanthropic and non-synanthropic. Four of those species are non-synanthropic, that is their natural habitat is outside and they survive without man-made habitats, like houses and byres. *A. quinseli* is the only one of its kind in these samples but is quite common today and is found in rather dry and sparse vegetation (Larsson & Gígja 1959). Another nature dwelling species is *L. longeoelyktrata*, a rove beetle that is commonly found in moist ground and prefers habitats in unimproved hayfields and pasture (Guðleifsson 2005). The other two species are *O. articus* and *O. nodosus*, which have already been discussed and their habitat ranges from sparse to rich vegetation.

One species sparked special interest, as it only lives in man-made environments. It cannot survive the Icelandic winters and is transported unknowingly with people and produce between areas. This is the Latrihidus sp., most likely *Lathridius pseudominutus*, but it could not be identified to species with certainty. All the species of Lathridius found in Iceland are pests in mouldy hay and other moulding vegetable refuse (Lindroth 1974, Larsson & Gígja 1959) so not being able to identify it to species does not have a bearing on the interpretation of it in the archeological context. It is an indicator of warmth and mouldy refuse.

**Vífilstaðasel: samples 0910 and 0911**

The samples from Vífilstaðasel are similar to other samples this year, two insects were recovered from sample 910 and seven from sample 911.

Although there were only two species recovered from sample 910 one is of special interest, *A. lapponum,* also recovered from three other samples this year and an indication of onsite husbandry. The other species was a weevil, O. *nodosus*, common in lush grasslands and previously discussed above.

In sample 911 there were 7 insects of four species, *C. melanochepahlus*, which is very common in modern Iceland, and its habitat is usually in quite rich but dry vegetation, often close to houses, in nearby fields and gardens (Larsson & Gígja 1959). There were also two weevils that have been discussed above, *O. nodosus* and *T. obustus*, both non-synanthropic and common in lush grasslands.

Three *A. lapponum* were found in sample 911, a clear indication of onsite husbandry and the largest amount of them this year although there were 7 found from Sökkusel last year (Konráðsdóttir 2023).

**Discussion**

It is interesting to note that even though there were a lot more samples from many sites this year, the species and number of individuals did not necessarily reflect that. That raises the question of if this is connected to the sites themselves and the type of site that we are looking at. The insect fauna is quite similar to that of Sökkusel analysed the first year, but with even smaller numbers of species and individual insects in many cases.

Shielings were only used seasonally, primarily during the summer. As a result, one would expect the types of insects found in these sites to differ from those typically found in pens or houses occupied by animals during the winter months. One would not expect to find species that need warmth during the winter to survive. But as there were some found in these samples, these species could be an indication of them travelling with humans to the site as they are very few compared to for example the amount found in rooms at Skarðsel (Konráðsdóttir 2017), a farm that was in continuous use, and therefore probably not an infestation or a breeding area for those insects.

At Sogasel, Helgusel and Vífilstaðasel the non-synanthropic species point to lush grasslands, although there is one species at Helgusel that also indicates sparse vegetation. On the other hand, half of the the natural species recovered from Mosfell prefer lush grasslands and half are more often found in dry sparse vegetation, so it is possible that in the close by environment, there was a mixture of both.

Helgusel and Mosfell did have some synanthropic species and the conclusion can therefore be drawn that there were some sort of living conditions in the structure, with moulding refuse like hay or leftover food. Those could be interpreted to be periodic as there were not many of them and they were not found in all the samples from either of these sites.

The best reference material for shielings is the archaeoentomological analysis from Engihlíð in Fossárdal. Eight samples were taken there from a ruin that was thought to be a shieling (Buckland & Sadler 1991). The fauna from those samples is similar to the fauna here, with all the most common species were found in both places. The amount of *A. lapponum* was comparable with the ones found in Helgusel, Mosfell and Vífilstaðasel and the similarities in other species were very strong. The conclusion must therefore be that the fauna resonates with shielings.

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# Appendix III: Exploring the potential for OSL in The Rise and Fall in Transhumance in Iceland, 800-1800 project

*Tim Kinnaird, Gylfi Helgason and Oscar Aldred* [148]

## Introduction

This short report explores the potential for OSL dating in Southwest-Iceland. This fulfils a condition in grant for Fornminjasjóður, *Sel á Reykjanesi Ný aðferð til aldursgreiningar fornleifa (optically optically stimulated luminescence - OSL)*, which sits within the larger remit of *The Rise and Fall in Transhumance in Iceland, 800-1800* project (TransIce: Rannís Grant no 228883). The aim of the Fornminjasjóður's project was to test the applicability of the optically stimulated luminescence profiling and dating (OSL P-D) methodology to the Icelandic soils in Southwest-Iceland. A prerequisite for the luminescence dating is that the soil contains quartz and feldspar, and that these minerals have sufficient luminescence sensitivity to register archaeological meaningful doses.

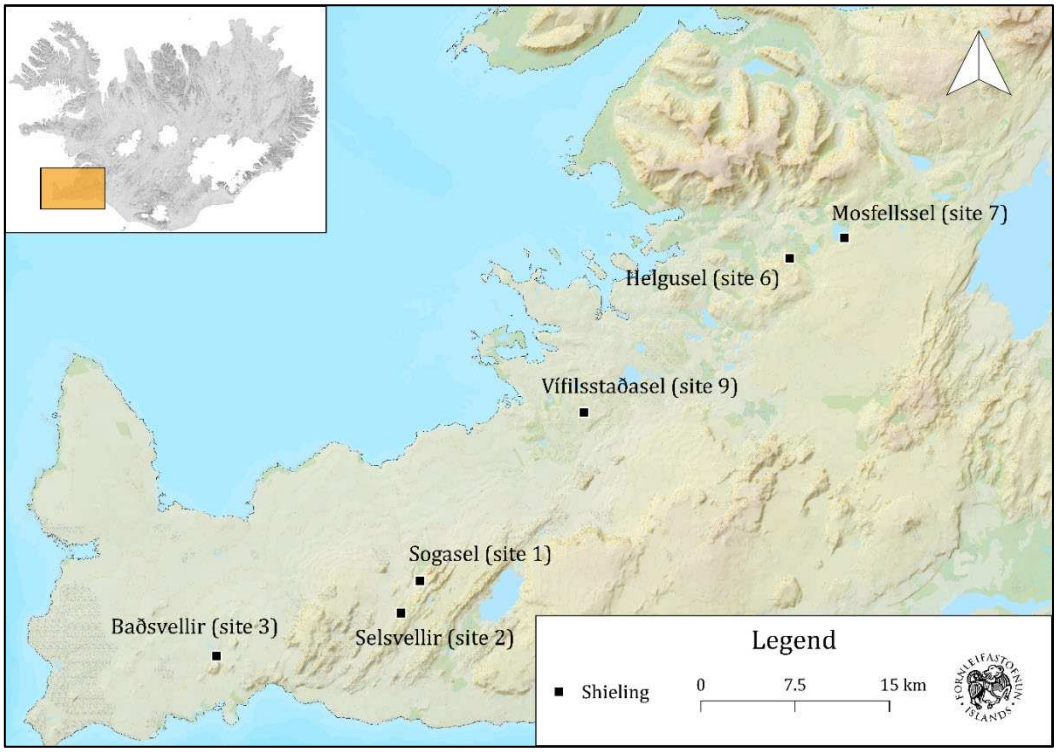



***Fig** 1. Map detailing the locations mentioned in the text. Background: Landmælingar Íslands.*

[148] This appendix on OSL is directly derived from a report by its authors (but led principally by Tim Kinnard) in the FSÍ report series (report nr. FS968-22012). The research was made possible by a project grant from Fornminjasjóður, applied for by a project member Gylfi Helgason.

Tim Kinnaird along with members of the TransIce team visited several sites across in Southwest-Iceland between the 1st and 4th of July 2023, to collect samples for OSL P-D and dating: Sogasel, Selsvellir, Baðsvellir, Vífilsstaðasel, Helgusel and Mosfellssel (**Fig** 1).

**Methodology**

The OSL P-D methodology tested here, is described in a number of recent publications, Srivastava *et al.* (2023), Kinnaird *et al.* (2022), Turner *et al.* (2021). It utilises a three-stage approach to luminescence investigations. The first stage concerns sample collection and OSL profiling undertaken alongside excavation. The second and third stages concern more targeted analyses undertaken in the laboratory, to characterise the luminescence properties of prepared quartz and feldspar, to obtain the first approximations of apparent dose, then, determine luminescence depositional ages.

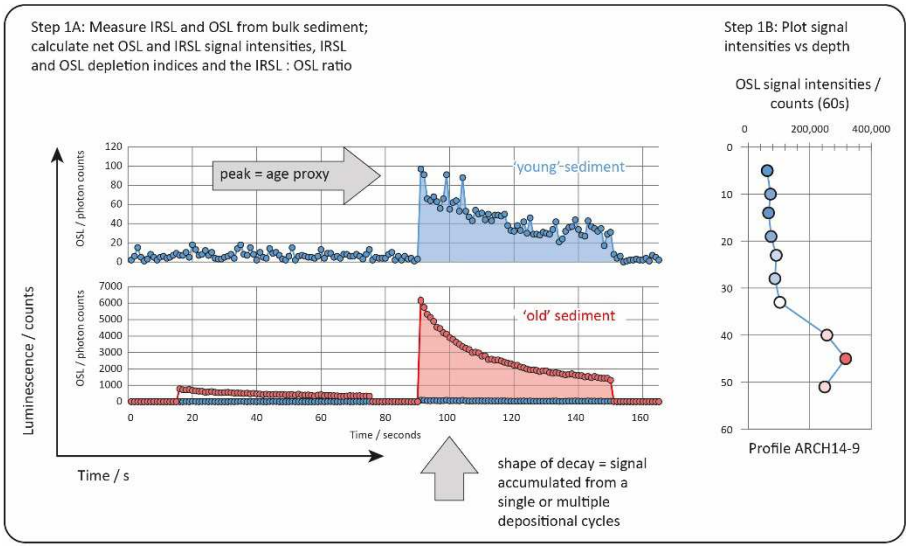



***Fig** 2: The methodological approach: step 1a, IRSL and OSL measured, and used to calculate IRSL and OSL signal intensities, IRSL and OSL depletion indices and the IRSL : OSL ratio step 1b, signal intensites are considered in light of the stratigraphy, assesssing down-profile trends*

OSL profiling was trialled at six localities (**Fig** 1). During this stage, portable OSL equipment (Munyikwa *et al.* 2020) was used to investigate the luminescence characteristics of bulk sediment. This approach is illustrated in figure 2. Bulk sediment is subjected to an interleaved sequence of system dark count (background), infra-red stimulated luminescence (IRSL) and OSL. These readings are used to calculate IRSL and OSL net signal intensities, IRSL and OSL depletion indices and IRSL:OSL ratios. In well bleached sediments, signal intensities may act as a proxy for age: lower signal intensities reflect more recent zeroing and deposition (*eg* **Fig** 2, step 1A, the blue luminescence response), while higher intensities indicate sediments that were zeroed and deposited

longer ago (**Fig** 2, step 1A, the red response). The down-profile trends in signal intensities should respond to temporal breaks and/or stratigraphic progressions.

100 samples were retrieved for preliminary screening from across the 6 sites, as follows, 17 from site 1, 29 from site 2, 16 from site 3, 14 from site 9, 17 from site 6 and 9 from site 7.

**Results**

In short, the results were mixed (Table 1). Not one sample from sites 1, 2, 3 and 9 returned IRSL net signal intensities above the limit of detection; and OSL net signal intensities ranged from ~100 to 740 counts, with little stratigraphic progression. (To provide perspective, in a recent study in Norfolk, England, equivalent aged soils to those studied here returned values in the range 3.32 x $10^4$ to 1.87 x $10^6$ counts, with stratigraphic progression).

The results from sites 6 and 7 showed slightly more promise: ~ 50 % of these samples had measurable IRSL, with IRSL intensities in the range ~110 to 6290 counts; OSL net signal intensities ranged from 430 to 4.12 x$10^4$ counts (which in the Norfolk study, would be equivalent to the luminescence that grew in situ in the top 10cm of topsoil).

*Table 1: Preliminary OSL screening results from the study sites*

| Field ID | Context | Depth | IRSL | | OSL | | IRSL : OSL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Signal intensities / counts | Depletion ratio | Signal intensities / counts | Depletion ratio | |
| Site 1, | | | | | | | |
| s23-1-1/1 | 1 | 12 | - | - | 430 ± 40 | 0.84 ± 0.09 | - |
| s23-1-1/2 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 240 ± 40 | 0.71 ± 0.09 | - |
| s23-1-1/3 | 2 | 28 | - | - | 280 ± 40 | 1.04 ± 0.14 | - |
| s23-1-1/4 | 12 | 34 | - | - | 240 ± 40 | 1.46 ± 0.23 | - |
| s23-1-1/5 | 12 | 40 | - | - | 130 ± 40 | 0.98 ± 0.18 | - |
| s23-1-1/6 | 12 | 45 | - | - | 240 ± 40 | 1.04 ± 0.12 | - |
| s23-1-1/7 | 6 | 50 | - | - | 440 ± 40 | 1.19 ± 0.16 | - |
| s23-1-1/8 | 6 | 55 | - | - | 120 ± 30 | 1.42 ± 0.23 | - |
| s23-1-1/9 | 6 | 62 | - | - | 200 ± 40 | 0.78 ± 0.13 | - |
| s23-1-1/10 | 6 | 68 | - | - | 120 ± 40 | 0.78 ± 0.11 | - |
| s23-1-1/11 | 7 | 74 | - | - | 230 ± 40 | 0.82 ± 0.11 | - |
| s23-1-1/12 | 7 | 82 | - | - | 400 ± 40 | 0.84 ± 0.12 | - |
| s23-1-1/13 | 15 | 95 | - | - | 300 ± 40 | 0.94 ± 0.15 | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s23-1-1/14 | 15 | 102 | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-1-1/15 | 16 | 108 | - | - | 200 ± 40 | 0.9 ± 0.12 | - |
| s23-1-1/16 | nat | 114 | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-1-1/17 | nat | 120 | - | - | 740 ± 40 | 1.26 ± 0.1 | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| s23-2-1/1 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 300 ± 40 | 1.41 ± 0.19 | - |
| s23-2-1/2 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 670 ± 40 | 1.73 ± 0.16 | - |
| s23-2-1/3 | 8 | 3 | - | - | 570 ± 40 | 1.28 ± 0.13 | - |
| s23-2-1/4 | 9 | 4 | - | - | 370 ± 40 | 0.88 ± 0.1 | - |
| s23-2-1/6 | 9 | 6 | - | - | 280 ± 40 | 1.04 ± 0.14 | - |
| s23-2-1/7 | 9 | 7 | - | - | 330 ± 40 | 0.87 ± 0.11 | - |
| s23-2-1/8 | 9 | 8 | - | - | 320 ± 40 | 1.1 ± 0.14 | - |
| s23-2-1/9 | 9 | 9 | - | - | 310 ± 40 | 1.24 ± 0.15 | - |
| s23-2-1/10 | 9 | 10 | - | - | 440 ± 40 | 0.9 ± 0.1 | - |
| s23-2-1/11 | 12 | 11 | - | - | 260 ± 40 | 1.58 ± 0.21 | - |
| s23-2-1/12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | 380 ± 40 | 1.22 ± 0.15 | - |
| s23-2-1/13 | 12 | 14 | - | - | 280 ± 40 | 0.94 ± 0.13 | - |
| s23-2-1/14 | 12 | 14 | - | - | 310 ± 40 | 1.33 ± 0.19 | - |
| s23-2-1/15 | 12 | 15 | - | - | 460 ± 40 | 1.23 ± 0.13 | - |
| s23-2-1/16 | 12 | 16 | - | - | 510 ± 50 | 1.18 ± 0.1 | - |
| s23-2-1/17 | 12 | 17 | - | - | 150 ± 40 | 0.53 ± 0.07 | - |
| s23-2-1/18 | nat | 18 | - | - | 320 ± 40 | 0.92 ± 0.12 | - |
| s23-2-1/19 | 1 | 19 | - | - | 100 ± 40 | 5.19 ± 0.77 | - |
| s23-2-1/20 | 5 | 20 | - | - | 610 ± 40 | 1.03 ± 0.1 | - |
| s23-2-1/21 | 5 | 21 | - | - | 330 ± 40 | 1.06 ± 0.13 | - |
| s23-2-1/22 | 5 | 22 | - | - | 210 ± 40 | 0.93 ± 0.13 | - |
| s23-2-1/23 | 6 | 23 | - | - | 200 ± 40 | 0.66 ± 0.09 | - |
| s23-2-1/24 | 7 | 24 | - | - | 220 ± 40 | 0.93 ± 0.12 | - |
| s23-2-1/25 | 9 | 25 | - | - | 320 ± 40 | 1.42 ± 0.18 | - |
| s23-2-1/26 | 10 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-2-1/27 | 10 | 27 | - | - | 290 ± 40 | 0.75 ± 0.09 | - |
| s23-2-1/28 | 10 | 28 | - | - | 370 ± 40 | 1.2 ± 0.14 | - |
| s23-2-1/29 | nat | 29 | - | - | 340 ± 40 | 0.81 ± 0.1 | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| s23-3-2/1 | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-3-2/2 | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-3-2/3 | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-3-2/4 | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-3-2/5 | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-3-2/6 | 1 | 19 | - | - | 370 ± 40 | 1.02 ± 0.14 | - |
| s23-3-2/7 | 4 | 25 | - | - | 510 ± 40 | 0.97 ± 0.11 | - |
| s23-3-2/8 | 5 | 31 | - | - | 270 ± 40 | 1.18 ± 0.16 | - |
| s23-3-2/9 | 5 | 37 | - | - | 280 ± 40 | 1.36 ± 0.2 | - |
| s23-3-2/10 | 8 | 43 | - | - | 120 ± 40 | 0.38 ± 0.07 | - |
| s23-3-2/11 | 8 | 48 | - | - | 300 ± 40 | 1.43 ± 0.2 | - |
| s23-3-2/12 | 8 | 53 | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-3-2/13 | 8 | 59 | - | - | 160 ± 40 | 1.5 ± 0.26 | - |
| s23-3-2/14 | 8 | 67 | - | - | 200 ± 40 | 0.93 ± 0.15 | - |
| s23-3-2/15 | 8 | 73 | - | - | 200 ± 40 | 0.75 ± 0.12 | - |

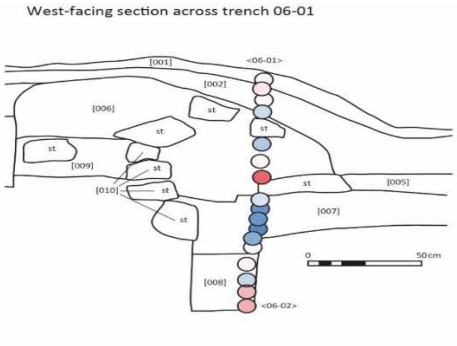
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s23-3-2/16 | 0 | 81 | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-9-2/1 | 2 | 14 | - | - | 250 ± 40 | 0.96 ± 0.14 | - |
| s23-9-2/2 | 2 | 19 | - | - | 240 ± 40 | 1.48 ± 0.21 | - |
| s23-9-2/3 | 4 | 27 | - | - | 270 ± 40 | 1.42 ± 0.2 | - |
| s23-9-2/4 | 4 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-9-2/5 | 5 | 60 | - | - | 150 ± 40 | 1.69 ± 0.27 | - |
| s23-9-2/6 | 5 | 68 | - | - | 210 ± 40 | 0.78 ± 0.12 | - |
| s23-9-2/7 | 5 | 74 | - | - | 250 ± 40 | 1.21 ± 0.17 | - |
| s23-9-2/8 | 7 | 80 | - | - | 140 ± 40 | 0.43 ± 0.07 | - |
| s23-9-2/9 | 7 | 85 | - | - | 370 ± 40 | 0.82 ± 0.11 | - |
| s23-9-2/10 | 7 | 90 | - | - | 290 ± 40 | 1.24 ± 0.17 | - |
| s23-9-2/11 | .9/1 | 95 | - | - | 320 ± 40 | 1.32 ± 0.17 | - |
| s23-9-2/12 | .9/2 | 100 | - | - | 170 ± 40 | 2.11 ± 0.35 | - |
| s23-9-2/13 | .9/3 | 105 | - | - | 220 ± 40 | 1.02 ± 0.15 | - |
| s23-9-2/14 | nat | 112 | - | - | - | - | - |
| s23-6-4/1 | 1 | 5 | 150 ± 40 | 1.79 ± 0.27 | 2140 ± 60 | 1.44 ± 0.07 | 0.0677 ± 0.0194 |
| s23-6-4/2 | 2 | 10 | 700 ± 50 | 1.21 ± 0.11 | 4320 ± 70 | 1.55 ± 0.05 | 0.1609 ± 0.0108 |
| s23-6-4/3 | 2 | 15 | 200 ± 40 | 2.2 ± 0.34 | 1340 ± 50 | 1.16 ± 0.07 | 0.1457 ± 0.0301 |
| s23-6-4/4 | 2 | 22 | - | - | 1170 ± 50 | 1.13 ± 0.07 | 0.1099 ± 0.0354 |
| s23-6-4/5 | 6 | 40 | - | - | 1060 ± 50 | 1.28 ± 0.09 | 0.0903 ± 0.0359 |
| s23-6-4/6 | 6 | 50 | 260 ± 40 | 0.9 ± 0.11 | 2240 ± 60 | 1.4 ± 0.06 | 0.1147 ± 0.02 |
| s23-6-4/7 | 6 | 60 | 3810 ± 70 | 1.36 ± 0.05 | 21090 ± 150 | 1.91 ± 0.03 | 0.1807 ± 0.0037 |
| s23-6-4/8 | 7 | 74 | 110 ± 40 | 1.37 ± 0.25 | 1210 ± 50 | 1.15 ± 0.08 | 0.0899 ± 0.0319 |
| s23-6-4/9 | 7 | 79 | - | - | 780 ± 50 | 1.2 ± 0.1 | 0.0296 ± 0.0482 |
| s23-6-4/10 | 7 | 85 | - | - | 780 ± 50 | 1.1 ± 0.09 | 0.0526 ± 0.0503 |
| s23-6-4/11 | 7 | 92 | - | - | 700 ± 50 | 1.09 ± 0.09 | 0.0515 ± 0.0536 |
| s23-6-4/12 | 7 | 97 | - | - | 900 ± 50 | 1.1 ± 0.08 | 0.0598 ± 0.0429 |
| s23-6-4/13 | 7 | 102 | 220 ± 40 | 1.44 ± 0.21 | 1990 ± 60 | 1.36 ± 0.07 | 0.1106 ± 0.0207 |
| s23-6-4/14 | 8 | 112 | 200 ± 40 | 1.34 ± 0.19 | 2300 ± 60 | 1.28 ± 0.06 | 0.0873 ± 0.0183 |
| s23-6-4/15 | 8 | 122 | 110 ± 40 | 1.67 ± 0.27 | 1140 ± 50 | 1.28 ± 0.09 | 0.0983 ± 0.0351 |
| s23-6-4/16 | 8 | 130 | 1650 ± 60 | 1.41 ± 0.08 | 9970 ± 110 | 1.99 ± 0.04 | 0.1658 ± 0.006 |
| s23-6-4/17 | 8 | 140 | 1480 ± 50 | 1.31 ± 0.08 | 11290 ± 110 | 1.99 ± 0.04 | 0.131 ± 0.0049 |
| s23-7-4/1 | 1 | 10 | 6290 ± 90 | 1.45 ± 0.04 | 41240 ± 210 | 3 ± 0.03 | 0.1526 ± 0.0023 |
| s23-7-4/2 | 1 | 16 | - | - | 770 ± 50 | 1.05 ± 0.09 | 0.0456 ± 0.0498 |
| s23-7-4/3 | 3 | 23 | 330 ± 40 | 1.19 ± 0.15 | 1930 ± 60 | 1.33 ± 0.07 | 0.1702 ± 0.0219 |
| s23-7-4/4 | 3 | 29 | - | - | 630 ± 50 | 1.06 ± 0.1 | 0.0711 ± 0.0593 |
| s23-7-4/5 | 3 | 34 | 2400 ± 60 | 1.4 ± 0.06 | 16500 ± 140 | 1.66 ± 0.03 | 0.1451 ± 0.004 |
| s23-7-4/6 | 4 | 39 | - | - | 430 ± 40 | 1.15 ± 0.13 | 0.1088 ± 0.0845 |
| s23-7-4/7 | 6 | 45 | - | - | 440 ± 40 | 1.26 ± 0.13 | 0.0677 ± 0.0848 |
| s23-7-4/8 | 8 | 51 | - | - | 840 ± 50 | 1.56 ± 0.13 | 0.0203 ± 0.0461 |
| s23-7-4/9 | nat | 57 | - | - | 670 ± 50 | 1.08 ± 0.1 | - |

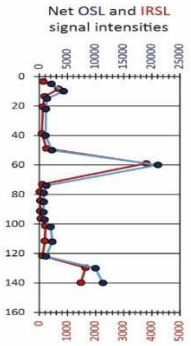
The sites at Helgusel (site 6) and Mosfellssel (site 7) showed the most promise, as although IRSL and OSL counts were low, there was some variation with luminescence

with stratigraphy / depth (**Fig** 3). The profile through the west-facing section of the excavation of the shieling at Helgusel, encompasses the topsoil [001, 002], the upcast/earth wall of the shieling [006], and the underlying floor layers of peat ash, wood ash and charcoal [007, 008]. In contrast to expectations, the IRSL and OSL signal intensities do not show a stratigraphic progression down-profile; instead, the top soil – [001]/(s23-6/1) and [002]/(s23-6/2 and 3) – and turf bank [006]/(s23-6/4 through 7) are characterised by higher intensities, than the floor layers at depth – [007]/(s23-6/9 through 12). This inversion in IRSL and OSL signal intensities is consistent with the turf bank being upcast, without the luminescence signals being reset. The lower signal intensities characterising the floor layers [007] and [008] might imply some disturbance to these layers at the time they were laid down. At the very base of the profile, the IRSL and OSL intensities show a progression to higher values, consistent with a normal age-depth progression. This profile was used to select the most promising position for the dating sample in this stratigraphy (Table 2).

*Table 2: Sample details*

| Site | Equivalent to | Depth /cm | Context / significance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1, Sogasel | S23-1-1/5 to 6 | 44 | between tephra layers K-1500-AD1226? |
| | S23-1-1/7 to 8 | 56 | beneath prominent tephra ~ AD1226? |
| | S23-1-1/13 | 94 | beneath charcoal layer, < AD1226?; above substrate |
| Site 2, Sogasel | S23-2-1/16 to 17 | | base of accumulation [012], behind large stone |
| Site 3, Baðsvellir | S23-3-2/5 | 53 | base of [007], in turf wall |
| | S23-3-2/11 | 48 | in [008], beneath wall, should provide TPQ |
| Site 6, Helgusel | S23-6-4/17 | 140 | in [008], base of floor layers as excavated |
| Site 7, Mosfellssel | S23-7-4/8 | 51 | in [008], floor layer; lies on tephra K-1500? |
| Site 9, Vifilsstaðasel | S23-9-2/13 | 105 | in floor [009/3] |




| Field ID | context | Depth/cm | IRSL net signal intensities / counts | IRSL depletion indices | OSL net signal intensities / counts | OSL depletion indices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s23-6-4/1 | 1 | 5 | 150 ± 40 | 1.79 ± 0.27 | 2140 ± 60 | 1.44 ± 0.07 |
| s23-6-4/2 | 2 | 10 | 700 ± 50 | 1.21 ± 0.11 | 4320 ± 70 | 1.55 ± 0.05 |
| s23-6-4/3 | 2 | 15 | 200 ± 40 | 2.20 ± 0.34 | 1340 ± 50 | 1.16 ± 0.07 |
| s23-6-4/4 | 2 | 22 | - | - | 1170 ± 50 | 1.13 ± 0.07 |
| s23-6-4/5 | 6 | 40 | - | - | 1060 ± 50 | 1.28 ± 0.09 |
| s23-6-4/6 | 6 | 50 | 260 ± 40 | 0.90 ± 0.11 | 2240 ± 60 | 1.40 ± 0.06 |
| s23-6-4/7 | 6 | 60 | 3810 ± 70 | 1.36 ± 0.05 | 21090 ± 150 | 1.91 ± 0.03 |
| s23-6-4/8 | 7 | 74 | 110 ± 40 | 1.37 ± 0.25 | 1210 ± 50 | 1.15 ± 0.08 |
| s23-6-4/9 | 7 | 79 | - | - | 780 ± 50 | 1.20 ± 0.10 |
| s23-6-4/10 | 7 | 85 | - | - | 780 ± 50 | 1.10 ± 0.09 |
| s23-6-4/11 | 7 | 92 | - | - | 700 ± 50 | 1.09 ± 0.09 |
| s23-6-4/12 | 7 | 97 | - | - | 900 ± 50 | 1.10 ± 0.08 |
| s23-6-4/13 | 7 | 102 | 220 ± 40 | 1.44 ± 0.21 | 1990 ± 60 | 1.36 ± 0.07 |
| s23-6-4/14 | 8 | 112 | 200 ± 40 | 1.34 ± 0.19 | 2300 ± 60 | 1.28 ± 0.06 |
| s23-6-4/15 | 8 | 122 | 110 ± 40 | 1.67 ± 0.27 | 1140 ± 50 | 1.28 ± 0.09 |
| s23-6-4/16 | 8 | 130 | 1650 ± 60 | 1.41 ± 0.08 | 9970 ± 110 | 1.99 ± 0.04 |
| s23-6-4/17 | 8 | 140 | 1480 ± 50 | 1.31 ± 0.08 | 11290 ± 110 | 1.99 ± 0.04 |

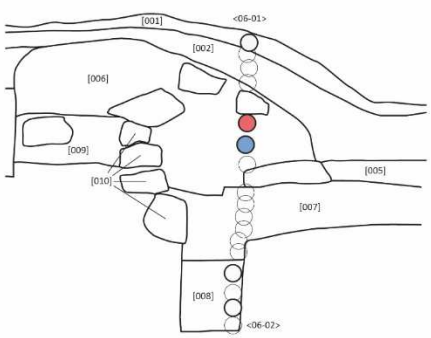



***Fig** 3: Results from preliminary screening of the soils at Helgusel (site 6): (top) IRSL and OSL net signal intensities from bulk sediment collected through the west-facing section of the trench. The middle plot shows the variation in OSL intensities with depth, illustrating some stratigraphic variation. OSL intensities are overlain on the section drawing, coloured by intensity, with the cooler colours representing the lower intensities, the warmer colours the higher intensities;*
*(bottom) OSL apparent doses (the samples did not respond to IRSL) for the few samples that yielded feldspar*

The extremely low IRSL and OSL count for the Reykjanes soils suggest that the application of OSL P-D to the sediment stratigraphies at Sogasel, Selsvellir, Baðsvellir and Vífilsstaðasel might be problematic. However, the results from Helgusel were more promising, suggesting that there might be merit in more targeted investigations in specific localities.

The test of this, is in the next stage of the OSL P-D methodology, in which minerals responsive to luminescence are extracted from the bulk sediment and subjected to more formal laboratory analyses. The first task is to isolate the minerals that act as dosimeters for luminescence dating, K feldspar and quartz. Given the bedrock geology, expectations of quartz were low (any quartz present must be allochthonous) and mineral preparation protocols were implemented to concentrate the feldspar fractions. 34 samples were progressed to formal laboratory analysis: 17 from Helgusel (with the more promising luminescence behaviour) and 17 from Sogasel (with the poorer behaviour). The samples were wet sieved to obtain the 90 to 250 μm fraction, which were then treated in 1M hydrochloric acid (HCl) for 10 minutes, 15% hydrofluoric acid (HF) for 15 minutes, and then, a further 1M HCl for 10 minutes. This fraction was then density separated in LST fastfloat solutions of 2.51 $gcm^{-3}$, 2.58 $gcm^{-3}$ and 2.62 $gcm^{-3}$, to concentrate potassium-rich feldspar (2.51-2.58 $gcm^{-3}$) and sodium-rich feldspar (2.58-2.62 $gcm^{-3}$) (any quartz present would have been present in the >2.62 $gcm^{-3}$; quartz was absent). The feldspar yields were very low, and only one to two aliquots could be dispensed from each sub-sample: 34 from the 17 samples from Helgusel and 17 from Sogasel.

Luminescence sensitivities (Photon Counts per Gy) and stored doses (Gy) were evaluated from paired aliquots of the HF-etched quartz and polymineral fractions, using Risø DA-20 automatic readers (following procedures outlined in Burbidge *et al.* (2007), Turner *et al.* (2022) and Srivastava *et al.* (2023). The Risø DA-20 automatic readers are equipped

with $^{90}Sr/^{90}Y$ β-sources for irradiation, blue LEDs emitting around 470 nm and infrared diodes emitting around 830 nm for optical stimulation. The readout cycles comprised a natural readout, followed by a 2.8 Gy test dose, then regenerative doses of 2.8 Gy, 5.5 Gy, 11.0 Gy and 33.0 Gy, each with a 2.8 Gy test dose. A repeat dose point, 2.8 Gy, was included to check the ability of the SAR procedure to correct for laboratory-induced sensitivity changes (the 'recycling test'), and a zero-dose point (0 Gy), late in the sequence, to check for thermally induced charge transfer during the irradiation and preheating cycle ('recuperation'). A preheat of 220˚C preheat was followed by 60s OSL measurements using the IR LEDs at 50˚C (the IRSL signal), then the blue LEDs at 125˚C (the OSL signal). The results were disappointing. No samples from Sogasel yielded measurable IRSL or OSL. The results from Helgusel were marginally better: again, no samples yielded measurable IRSL; but, 5 samples had measurable OSL (**Fig** 4; table 3). These five samples all had extremely low sensitivities (< 300 counts $Gy^{-1}$). The low sensitivities, poor dose recyclability, and variable recuperation, mean that the apparent doses are only poorly resolved. The apparent doses obtained for these 5 samples are provided in table 3.

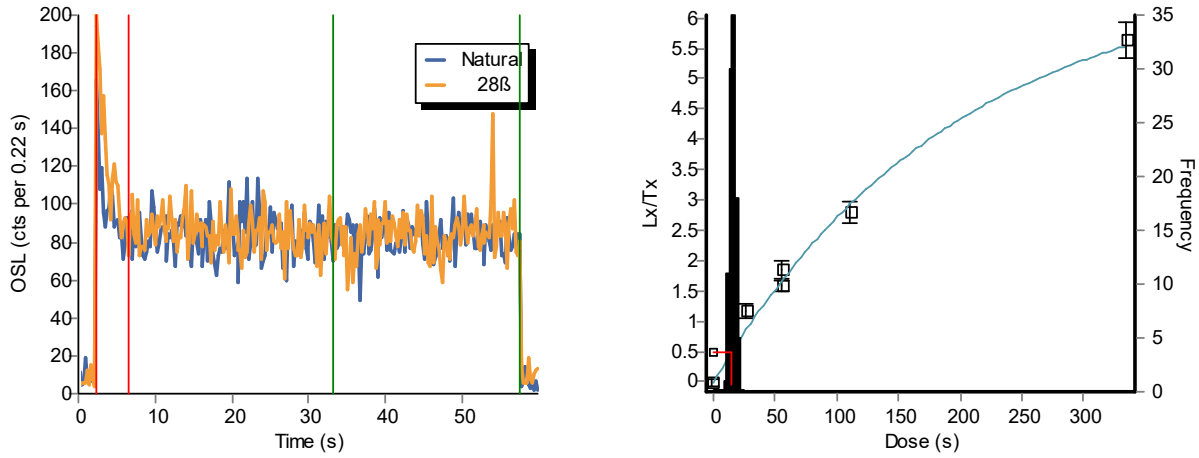



***Fig** 4: only a few aliquots from CERSA1333 returned OSL, aliquot #12: (left) its OSL decay and (right) dose response curve.*

These results preclude the application of IRSL / OSL dating to the Reykjanes soils at the sites of Sogasel, Selsvellir, Baðsvellir and Vífilsstaðasel. This does not rule out the application of OSL to other localities in Iceland; the screening results from Helgusel show that the bulk sediment does contain a dosimeter that registers an age-signature, although not in the quantity required for more formal quantitative dating.

*Table 3: results from calibrated OSL screening of the Helgusel quartz*

| Lab ID | Field ID | Depth/ context | Equivalent dose / Gy | Sensitivity / counts $Gy^{-1}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CERSA1333/1 | S23-6-4/1 | 5 cm [001] | 3.43 ± 2.60 | 120 ± 10 |
| CERSA1333/5 | S23-6-4/5 | 40 cm [006] | 33.04 ± 13.40 | 140 ± 10 |
| CERSA1333/6 | S23-6-4/6 | 50 cm [006] | 1.45 ± 0.22 | 870 ± 30 |
| CERSA1333/14 | S23-6-4/14 | 112 cm [008] | 3.57 ± 1.82 | 140 ± 10 |
| CERSA1333/14 | S23-6-4/14 | 112 cm [008] | 0.88 ± 0.56 | 330 ± 20 |
| CERSA1333/16 | S23-6-4/16 | 130 cm [008] | 3.91 ± 2.04 | 200 ± 10 |

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Burbidge, C.I., Sanderson, D.C.W., Housely, R.A., Allsworth, J.P. 2007. 'Survey of Paleolithic sites by luminescence profiling: a case study from Eastern Europe', *Quaternary Geochronology* 2, pp 290–302.

Kinnaird, T., Bates, M., Bateman, R. and Srivastava, A. 2022. 'Constructing sediment chronologies for Doggerland'. In *Europe's Lost Frontiers*, Gaffney, V. and Fitch, S. (eds) Oxford, Archaeopress, pp 165-180.

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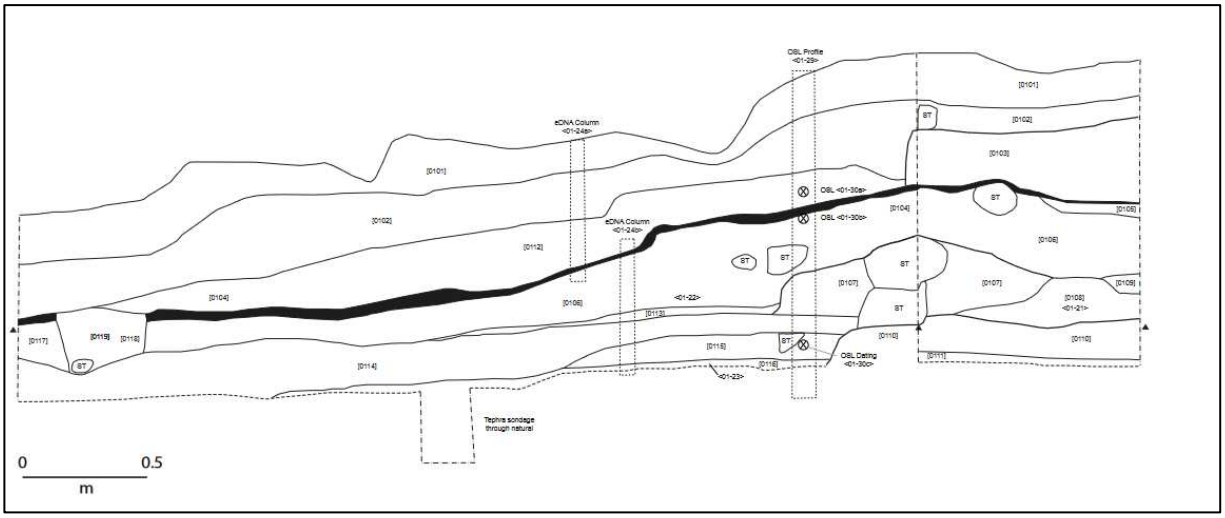
Srivastava, A., Kinnaird, T.C., Sevara, C., Holcomb, J.A. and Turner, S. 2023. 'Dating Agricultural Terraces in the Mediterranean Using Luminescence: Recent Progress and Challenges', *Land* 12(716), doi: https://doi.org/10.3390/land12030716.

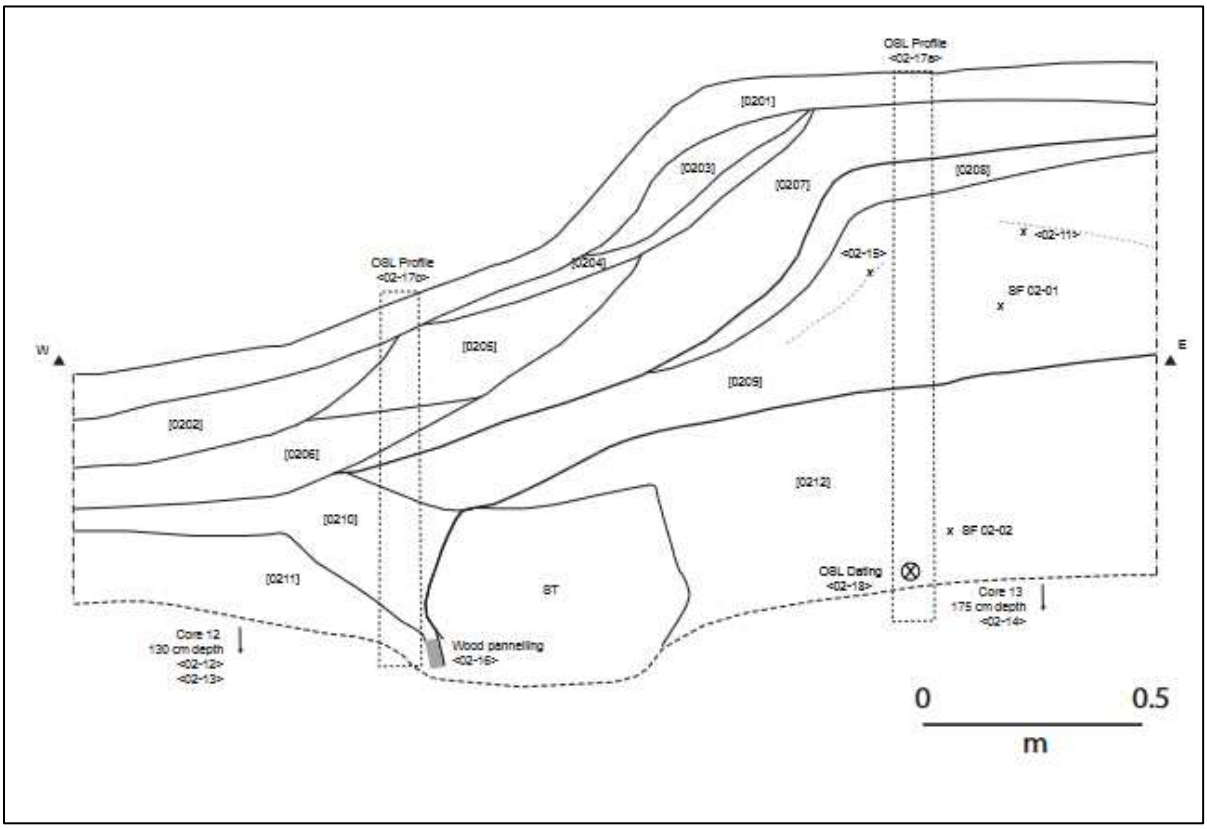
Turner, S., Kinnaird, T., Varinlioğlu, G., Şerifoğ, T.E., Koparal, E., Demirciler., V., Athanasoulis., D., Ødegård, K., Crow, J., Jackson, M., Bolòs., J., Sánchez-Pardo, J.C., Carrer, F., Sanderson, D. and Turner, A. 2021. 'Agricultural terraces in the Mediterranean: medieval intensification revealed by OSL profiling and dating', *Antiquity* 95(381), pp 773-790.

**Section drawings**

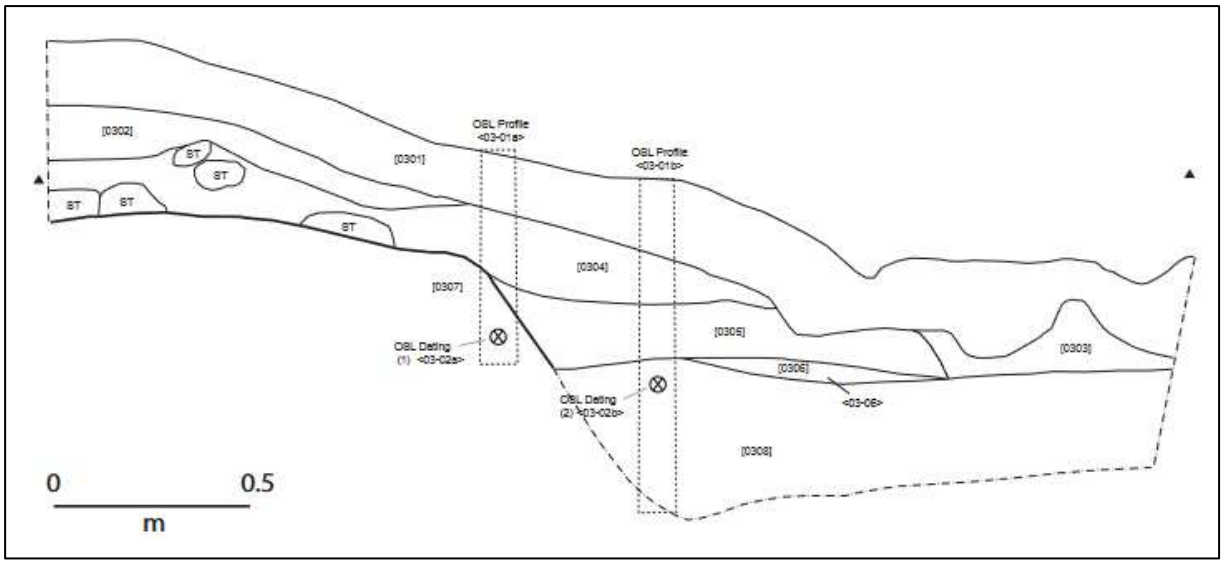
Sogasel – Site 1



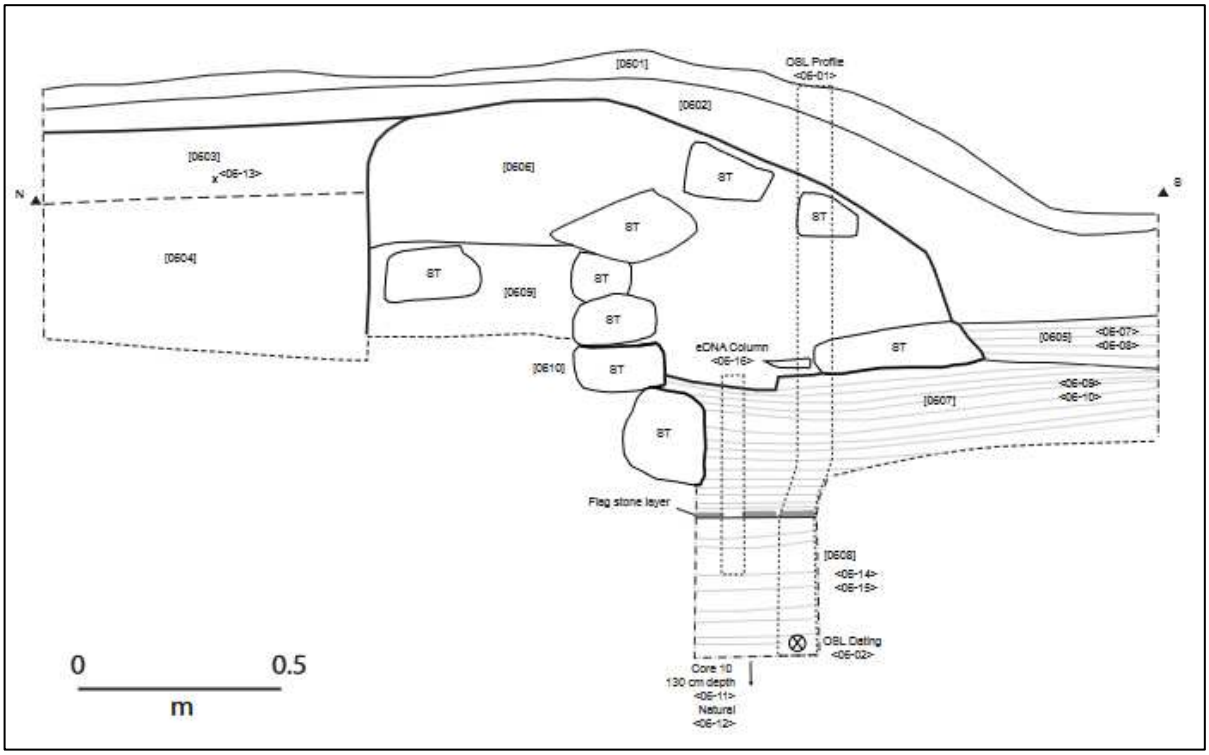

Selsvellir – Site 2



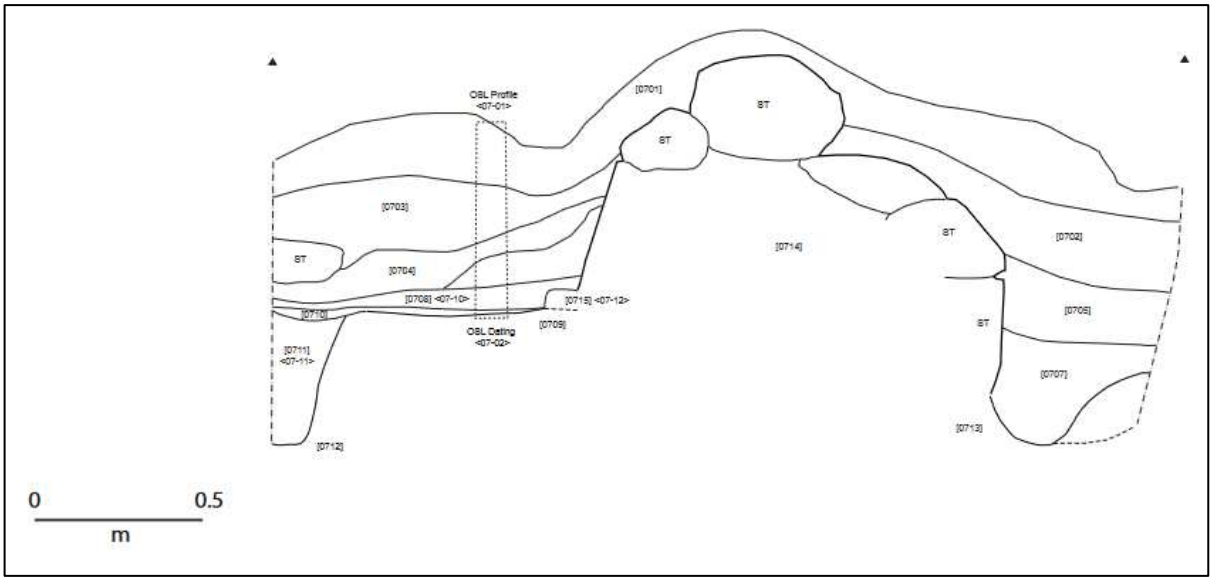

Baðsvellir – Site 3



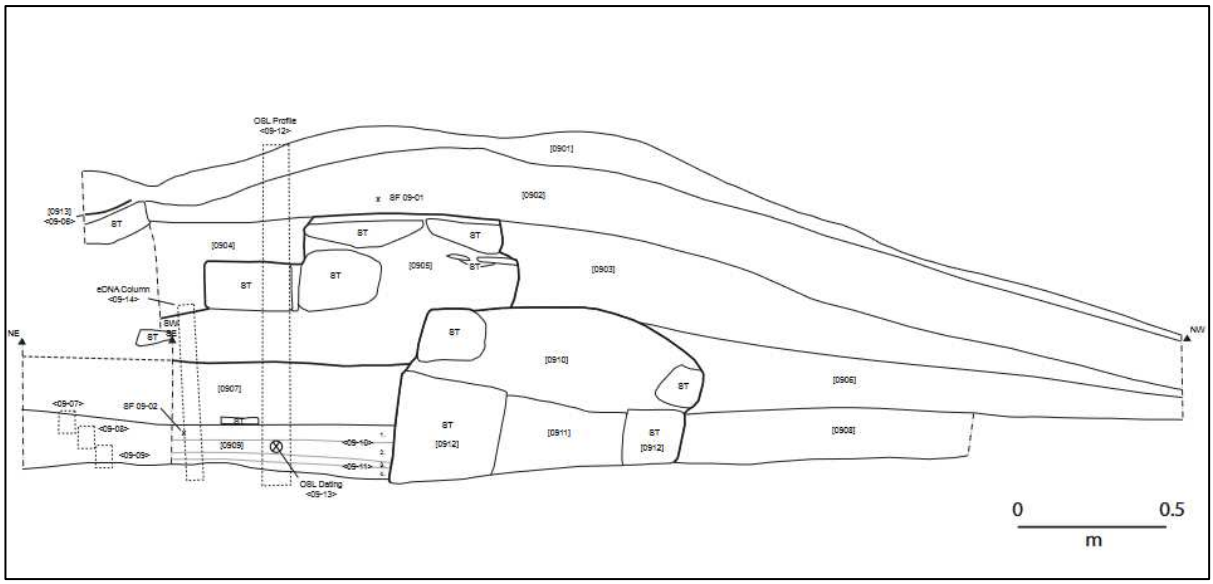

Helgusel – Site 6



Mosfellssel - Site 7




Vífilsstaðasel – Site 9



## Appendix IV: Exploring the evidence of the eDNA in shielings

### *Application for the proposed work* [149]

The aim of this project is to recover ancient mammalian DNA from sediments to determine the timing of the presence of different animals at four different Icelandic sites. This analysis requires dedicated clean rooms and laboratory infrastructure that is available at relatively few Universities or Institutes worldwide. The laboratory worked required to generate this data is also time intensive and many of these laboratories have long wait times (minimums of 6-9 months) for data generation. We are working with The Globe Institute which quoted sorter wait times and where Dr. Elena Zavala is able to perform part of the work herself. However, since the submission of the grant application in December 2023, the clean rooms underwent construction. This included updates to the laboratory protocols and pricing. These updates will increase the likelihood of success for the project, but have delayed our ability to start data generation along the expected timeline. From April to September 2024, Dr. Zavala was in contact with the laboratory and sequencing center at The Globe Institute to determine how best to proceed. The updated quotes were not received until September. Dr. Zavala will be moving to Copenhagen November 1st, 2024 where she will begin here position as an Assistant Professor. At this time, she will be able to directly oversee the data generation, which will now proceed as previously planned. Subsampling by Dr. Zavala is scheduled to occur the first week in November. These subsamples will then enter the data generation system at The Globe Institute for DNA extraction and library preparation. Enrichment and sequencing will be performed in a subset of samples to determine ancient DNA preservation and inform the most effective way of processing the remaining samples. We expect to have preliminary results between December and January and final results by spring 2025.

[149] An application for a project grant from Fornminjasjóður (2023 & 2024) was successful. It was applied for by a project member Gylfi Helgason. The application was called 'Dýrin í seljunum: Forn-DNA greining á jarðvegssýnum úr seljum. Fyrsti áfangi' and 'Dýrin í seljunum: Forn-DNA greining á jarðvegssýnum úr seljum. Síðari áfangi'. The text in this appendix is derived from these applications.

# Appendix V: Unit register

*Type – D = deposit, F = fill, C = cut

| Leyfisnúmer | Rannsóknarnúmer | Site No | Site name | Number | Type * | Keyword | Lýsing/Description | Dags./Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0101] | D | Topsoil | Grass roots - no tephra present | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0102] | D | Windblown | Windblown dark brown layer | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0103] | D | Turf wall | Turfwall | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0104] | D | Tephra (1226) | Tephra in situ 1226 | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0105] | D | Midden? | Mixed coal and collapses. Dark brown | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0106] | D | Mixed deposit | Monochrome windblown layer with occasional charcoals, less than 3 % | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0107] | D | Wall (stones, upcast) | Possible wall with stones | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0108] | D | Midden | Compact gray charcoal layer | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0109] | D | Turf collapse | Mixed turf collapse | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0110] | D | Turf wall | Turf wall from very compact turf | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0111] | D | Natural | Natural | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0112] | D | Turf collapse | Turf collapse from wall [003] with 1226 tephra in the turf | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0113] | D | Midden? | Compact charcoal layer | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0114] | D | Mixed deposit | Monochrome layer with traces of charcoals in | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0115] | D | Turf collapse? | Turf collapse, compact and clayish | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0116] | D | Midden? | Compact charcoal layer with large charcoal fragments in | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0117] | D | Mixed deposit | Sane as [006] | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0118] | C | Turf cut | Likely cut north of wall [003] | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 1 | Sogasel | [0119] | F | Fill of turf cut | Fill of a cut, mixed material with sand and flecks of charcoals | 28.6.2023 | SÓ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0201] | D | Topsoil | Grass roots - no tephra present | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |

| Leyfisnúmer | Rannsóknarnúmer | Site No | Site name | Number | Type * | Keyword | Lýsing/Description | Dags./Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0202] | D | Windblown | Windblown. Dark grayish green, mottled with orange patches, sandy silt. | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0203] | D | Windblown | Windblown. Mid yellow brown | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0204] | D | Windblown | Windblown (dirty). Light grayish brown | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0205] | D | Windblown | Windblown. Yellowish brown | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0206] | D | Mixed deposit | Reposited floor, windblown and upcast. Mottled orange and green with occasional small, rounded stones, with fine traces of charcoal | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0207] | D | Windblown | Windblown. Soft but not as a compact as [0206] mid-yellowish brown, with occasional charcoal flecks and rounded stones | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0208] | D | Mixed deposit/wall | Mixed deposit of upcast and windblown - top of wall? Light yellowish brow with some banding, and with v. occasional small stones, and slightly clayey | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0209] | D | Wall | Mixed turf, upcast and redeposited floors. Moderate charcoal flecks and gravel. Top 10cm have slight indications of turf capping, become more mottled further down into deposit | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0210] | D | Mixed deposit | Mixed deposit of upcast and windblown. Mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0211] | D | Mixed deposit | Mixed deposit of upcast and windblown. Mottled orange and greenish gray, compacted with charcoal flecks | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0212] | D | Wall | Remnant of upcast wall with stone capping. Yellowish grayish brown, clayish silt with occasional charcoal - with remnants of wood panelling in situ on inside of wall | 27.6.2023 | OA/EH |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0301] | D | Topsoil | Topsoil | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0302] | D | Windblown | Brown windblown soil with small rocks | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0303] | D | Windblown | Light brown windblown soil | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0304] | D | Turf and stone collapse | Turf and stone collapse, possibly from the interior i.e. the stones | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0305] | D | Turf collapse | Dark brown turf collapse | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0306] | D | Floor | Gray layer with orange spots | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0307] | D | Turf wall | Turf wall with stone lining at the bottom | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 3 | Baðsvellir | [0308] | D | Natural | Natural and undisturbed | 30.6.2023 | SÓ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0501] | D | Topsoil | Top root natural - no visible tephra | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0502] | D | Windblown | Windblown. Light yellowish brown, sandy silt - probably windblown with lenses of peat ash and tephra. Samples taken <05-04, 05-05> | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0503] | D | Windblown | Windblown. Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, v. occasional charcoal flecks | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |

| Leyfisnúmer | Rannsóknarnúmer | Site No | Site name | Number | Type * | Keyword | Lýsing/Description | Dags./Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0504] | D | Turf wall (infill) | Bands of mid-gray, brown and gray, brown, sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks, loose compactions possibly infill for stone wall with turf <05-01> - tephra redeposited in turf? | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0505] | D | Turf wall (infill) | Loose compaction sitting in between stones in wall, small sub-angular stones in fill | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0506] | D | Collapse | Similar to [005] but probably collapse | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0507] | D | Mixed deposit | Mid-grayish brown, frequent charcoal with peat ash and burnt bone, possible mix of turf, midden material and windblown, possibly a midden mixed in | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0508] | D | Windblown | Light yellowish brown with occasional charcoal flecks, silty sand with midden mixed in | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | [0509] | D | Tephra (1226) | Possible in situ tephra at base of [0507] | 28.6.2023 | OA/EH/JE |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0601] | D | Topsoil | Topsoil/root matt | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0602] | D | Windblown | Mid-brown clayey silt, bioturbated topsoil feel | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0603] | D | Turf wall | Turf wall added to [006] wall, with K-1500 tephra, that caps it | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0604] | D | Turf wall (infill) | Infill mix with peat ash and upcast mixed with charcoal | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0605] | D | Floor | Floor. Peat ash and charcoal bands related to wall [006] | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0606] | D | Wall (stone, upcast) | Stone, upcast, earth wall, with occasional peat ash | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0607] | D | Floor | Floor bandings, peat ash and charcoal layers, with a flag stone base | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0608] | D | Floor | Floor bandings, wood ash, peat ash and charcoal layers | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0609] | D | Turf wall (infill) | Infill mix of turf wall, occasional to moderate charcoal flecks and peat ash | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 6 | Helgusel | [0610] | D | Wall (stone) | Stones which face inside the structure (rounded and square) - external face not excavated | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0701] | D | Topsoil | Topsoil/grass roots | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0702] | D | Mixed deposit | Dark brown windblown material with hint of tephra | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0703] | D | Mixed deposit | Dark brown mostly monochrome windblown material with occasional turf flecks with tephra in (black) - disturbance? Possible fireplace in SE corner of trench, ca. 30 cm from section (south) into floor. 18 cm wide, fill well defined. Charcoal, trench big on the SV face but the hole seemed to be lined with white layered ca. 2 cm thick (wood ash?) but fatter. The "fill" is of charcoal with white flecks, organic - dung burning? | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0704] | D | Windblown | Brown/grayish deposit with orange patches - soil accumulation | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |

| Leyfisnúmer | Rannsóknarnúmer | Site No | Site name | Number | Type * | Keyword | Lýsing/Description | Dags./Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0705] | D | Turf collapse | Turf collapse - orange and gray with black tephra | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0706] | D | Collapse/turf wall | Turf patch - possibly collapse but fairly intact - orange and gray with black tephra | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0707] | D | Mixed deposit | Soil accumulation, with occ. turf and tephra but less noticeable than layer above | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0708] | D | Floor | 2-4 cm thick floor layer with both peatash and wood ash (gray and pink) and occ. charcoal sampled as a whole <0710> | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0709] | C | Construction cut | Cut through black tephra under the wall, possible because of floor cleaning | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0710] | D | Turf cap | Turf cap over fireplace/fire-hole | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0711] | D | Fill of firepit | Fill of fireplace/Firehole/firepit - very mixed layers with peatash and wood ash and charcoal - organic in places possible with burned dung as well. Sampled fully <0711> | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0712] | C | Cut of firepit | Cut of fireplace/firehole - only party excavated (rest is east of excavation) shard edge - clear cut 36 cm deep. | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0713] | C | Construction cut | Cut through black tephra that is underneath a wall (tephra 1-2 cm thick) - possible for turf cut or drainage? | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0714] | D | Turf & stone wall | Well-built stone wall with possible turf centre (not excavated). 2-3 stone rows. The third row is only on the inside and might be related to layer, rebuild or rooting. Build from large stones with 1,2 m hight ≈ 0,9 m | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 7 | Markúsarsel | [0715] | D | Tephra (K-1500) | Black tephra under wall sample nr <0712> | 04.07.2023 | EH/SÓ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0801] | D | Topsoil | Topsoil dark brown + root | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0802] | D | Windblown | Mostly uniform windblown material mid-dark brown with hint of turf colours (turf not characteristic) | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0803] | D | Turf collapse | Turf collapse (tephra in turf) | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0804] | D | Windblown | Windblown soil, uniform, hint of charcoal in it less than 1% | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0805] | C | Construction cut | Cut (former topsoil have been cut and removed) | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0806] | D | Turf wall | Turf wall, turf uncharacteristic but had K-1500 tephra in the turf. | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0807] | D | Natural | Natural | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0808] | D | Tephra (K-1500) | Tephra K-1500 | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 8 | Nessel | [0809] | D | Natural | Natural | 05.07.2023 | SÓ |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| Leyfisnúmer | Rannsóknarnúmer | Site No | Site name | Number | Type * | Keyword | Lýsing/Description | Dags./Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0901] | D | Topsoil | Topsoil, root matt | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0902] | D | Windblown | Dark yellowish brown, silt | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0903] | D | Mixed deposit | Yellowish brown, silt, spots of peat ash and charcoal, upcast mix - some turf banding? | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0904] | D | Mixed deposit | Similar to [0903] | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0905] | D | Wall (stone, upcast) | Mid yellowish brown, silt, compacted, occasional peat ash, charcoal, with stone wall and infill | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0906] | D | Mixed deposit | Mixed deposit, yellowish brown and grayish brown, occasional charcoal and peat ash | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0907] | D | Mixed deposit | Yellowish brown, occasional charcoal, peat ash, silt and windblown - post-use of earlier structure | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0908] | D | Mixed deposit | Yellowish brown and gray, brown, occasional peat ash and charcoal, loose, windblown mix | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0909] | D | Floor | Floors. 1.) peat ash, 2.) charcoal, 3.) yellow brown deposit with charcoal, 4.) charcoal and peat ash mix | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0910] | D | Turf wall (infill) | Similar to [0906] but more compacted and defined by stones | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0911] | D | Turf wall (infill) | Similar to [0910] | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0912] | D | Wall (stone) | Stones in wall that define each side of structure | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH/GH |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 11 | Svínadalur | [1101] | D | Topsoil | Topsoil - root natural | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 11 | Svínadalur | [1102] | D | Windblown | Windblown - mid yellowish brown - silt | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 11 | Svínadalur | [1103] | D | Mixed deposit | Lens of grayish brown, turf (black tephra) and windblown mix - accumulation up against wall | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 11 | Svínadalur | [1104] | D | Turf collapse | Grayish brown flecks of turf (collapse) | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 11 | Svínadalur | [1105] | D | Turf collapse | Collapse of black tephra - turf collapse possible floor mix - disturbed natural but no charcoal or peatash | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 11 | Svínadalur | [1106] | D | Turf wall | Wall made of turf (strengur) with black tephra (K-1500?) organic material + peatash turf (red) | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| 2023-8 | 202205-0073 | Site 11 | Svínadalur | [1107] | D | Natural | Platform on which a wall was placed with spotty material (tephra). Natural is an orange sand and a mottled gray and orange silt | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |

# Appendix VI: Coring register

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 42 cm | 0-14 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 42 cm | 14-25 | Windblown material with one tephra (possible) at 16 cm | <01-01> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 42 cm | 25-30,5 | Turf/Charcoal possibly turf collapse | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 42 cm | 30,5-35,5 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 42 cm | 35,5-36 | Tephra | <01-02> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 42 cm | 36-40 | Windblown with occupational inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 42 cm | 40-42 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 42-53,5 | Windblown with occupational inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 53,5-54 | Tephra R-1226? | <01-03> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 54-64 | Windblown with occupational inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 64-68 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 68-68,3 | Tephra (2 mm) | <01-04> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 68,3-73 | Windblown with occupational inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 73-84 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 1 | 85 cm | 84-85 | Floor? | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 0-16 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 16-22 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 22-28 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 28-33 | Occupation/turf | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 33-37,3 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 37,3-40 | Possible tephra R-1226? | <01-05> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 40-56 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 56-68,2 | Windblown with occupational inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 68,2-72 | Occupation/turf? Charcoal | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 72-84 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 2 | 110 cm | 84-110 | Natural | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 3 | 26 cm | 0-11 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 3 | 26 cm | 11-26 | Windblown with occupational inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 3 | 26 cm | 26 | Stone | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 4 | 24 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 4 | 24 cm | 8-24 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 4 | 24 cm | 24 | Stone | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 0-13 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 13-20 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 20-33 | Occupation/turf x = possible collapse | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 33 | Tephra? same as below 35,5 | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 33-39 | Windblown with occupational inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 39-58 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 58-60 | Tephra? - dark blue | <01-06> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 5 | 64 cm | 60-64 | Windblown, possible stone at the bottom | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 6 | 84 cm | 0-11 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 6 | 84 cm | 11-15 | Natural/turf? | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 6 | 84 cm | 15-22 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 6 | 84 cm | 22-47 | Natural | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 6 | 84 cm | 47-52 | Occupation/turf with charcoal | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 6 | 84 cm | 52-84 | Natural | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 6 | 84 cm | 84 | Stopped | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 7 | 69 cm | 0-10 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 7 | 69 cm | 10-20 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 7 | 69 cm | 20 | Tephra? | <01-07> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 7 | 69 cm | 20-24 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 7 | 69 cm | 24-25 | Tephra? | <01-08> | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 7 | 69 cm | 25-40 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 7 | 69 cm | 40-69 | Natural | | 26.6.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 8 | 74 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 8 | 74 cm | 8-20 | Natural | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 8 | 74 cm | 20-39 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 8 | 74 cm | 39-49 | Windblown - natural | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 8 | 74 cm | 49-74 | Natural, possible stone at the bottom | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 6-7 | Tephra? | <01-09> | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 7-15 | Turf with possible tephra at 13 cm | <01-10> | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 15-19 | Occupation floor? 5% charcoal | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 19-25 | Charcoal layer | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 25-27 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 27-33 | Occupation more 5%, Windblown, 5% charcoal, sandy | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 33-41 | Windblown with inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 41-46 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 46-51 | Occupation layer | | 26.6.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 51-55 | Tephra? | <01-11> | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 55-56 | Windblown with inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 9 | 64 cm | 56-64 | Stone | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 5-15 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 15-22 | Windblown with inclusions | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 22-23 | Tephra? | <01-12> | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 23-30 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 30-31 | Tephra? (not tephra) | <01-13> | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 31-45 | Occupation/turf | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 45-48 | Occupation | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 45-55 | Windblown | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 10 | 55 cm | 55 | Stone | | 26.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 11 | 71 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 11 | 71 cm | 5-40 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 11 | 71 cm | 40-51 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 11 | 71 cm | 51-71 | Windblown with inclusions, more compact | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 11 | 71 cm | 71 | Stone | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 12 | 41 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 12 | 41 cm | 5-12 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 12 | 41 cm | 12-20 | Windblown/Turf | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 12 | 41 cm | 20-32 | Turf collapse | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 12 | 41 cm | 32-41 | Windblown/Turf | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 12 | 41 cm | 41 | Stone | | 27.6.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 13 | 40 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 13 | 40 cm | 6-21 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 13 | 40 cm | 21-40 | Turf with bands of tephra at 25-28-31 cm, about 1 cm | <01-14> <01-15> | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 13 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 14 | 38 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 14 | 38 cm | 7-13 | Natural? | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 14 | 38 cm | 13-22 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 14 | 38 cm | 22-38 | Natural, coarse. The soil is very wet almost like clay. Possible stone at the base | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 15 | 80 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 15 | 80 cm | 8-15 | Turf | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 15 | 80 cm | 15-30 | Windblown with inclusions (charcoal) | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 15 | 80 cm | 39-42 | Natural? Clay-like very wet | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 15 | 80 cm | 42-80 | Coarse, natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 8-15 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 15-29 | Windblown with inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 29-31 | Dark blue tephra (not tephra) | <01-16> | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 31-40 | Windblown with inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 40-44 | Windblown with inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 44-50 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 50-53 | windblown with inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 53-55 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 55-57,5 | Turf | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 16 | 57,5 cm | 57,7 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 0-12 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 12-23 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 23-26 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 26-38 | Sterile windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 38-45 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 45-51 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 51-58 | Turf | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 58-61 | Possible tephra | <01-17> | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 17 | 61 cm | 61 | Natural could not go deeper | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 7-13 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 13-15 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 15-22 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 22-29 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 29-30 | Tephra? (not tephra) | <01-18> | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 30-39 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 39-52 | Turf/natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 18 | 52 cm | 52 | Natural could not go deeper | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 19 | 60 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 19 | 60 cm | 9-24 | Windblown w. inclusion, charcoal | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 19 | 60 cm | 24-55 | Natural Clay-like, wet | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 19 | 60 cm | 55-58 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 19 | 60 cm | 58-60 | Possible tephra | <01-19> | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 19 | 60 cm | 60 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 20 | 31 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 20 | 31 cm | 8-22 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 20 | 31 cm | 22-25 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 20 | 31 cm | 25-31 | Windblown with inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 20 | 31 cm | 31 | Stone | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 21 | 35 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 21 | 35 cm | 8-17 | Turf | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 21 | 35 cm | 17-24 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 21 | 35 cm | 24-26 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 21 | 35 cm | 26-35 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 21 | 35 cm | 35 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 5-8 | Windblown with inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 8-20 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 20-24 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 24-25 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 25-32 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 32-45 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 45-65 | Turf, charcoal bits | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 65-73 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 73-89 | Windblown with inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 22 | 89 cm | 89 | Not possible to go deeper | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 23 | 54 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 23 | 54 cm | 8-15 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 27.6.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 23 | 54 cm | 15-25 | Turf? with charcoal | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 23 | 54 cm | 25-42 | Occupational layer, wet/peatash + charcoals + burned bone | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 23 | 54 cm | 42-54 | Bands of occupational layers and turf layers, 48-49 cm windblown. with inclusions 50-54 cm occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 23 | 54 cm | 54 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 24 | 43 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 24 | 43 cm | 9-15 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 24 | 43 cm | 15-29 | Windblown with inclusion. | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 24 | 43 cm | 29-33 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 24 | 43 cm | 33-43 | Windbl. w. inc. | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 24 | 43 cm | 43 | Stone | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 6-15 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 15-19 | Occupational layer, 10-19 windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 19-21 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 22-23 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 24-26 | Organic occupational layer white -> possible hay | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 27-44 | Windblown <5% charcoal | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 45-50 | Windblown turfy layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 50-55 | Turf? charcoals | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 56-59 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 60-64 | Windblown with inclusions | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 64-65 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 25 | 65 cm | 65 | Could not go deeper | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 26 | 40 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 26 | 40 cm | 9-14 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 26 | 40 cm | 14-22 | Windblown. w. inc. | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 26 | 40 cm | 22-30 | Occupational layer burned bone/charcoals | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 26 | 40 cm | 30-39 | Windblown 90% stone | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 26 | 40 cm | 30-40 | Windblown w. inc. Not possible to go deeper --> stone? | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 5-11 | Windblown | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 11-12 | Tephra? | <01-20> | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 12-22 | Occupational layer | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 22-27 | Windblown with inclusions | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 27-33 | Natural line | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 33-51 | Windblown with inclusions | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 51-60 | Turf | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 60-62 | Sand | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 62-65 | Windblown with inclusions | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 27 | 80 cm | 65-80 | Natural | | 27.6.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 1 | 74 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 1 | 74 cm | 8-40 | Yellowish brown windblown, Possible tephra K-1500 at 38 cm (not sampled) | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 1 | 74 cm | 40-74 | No turf | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 1 | 74 cm | 74 | Stone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 7-40 | Yellowish brown windblown, occasional small stone inclusions | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 40-57 | Yellowish brown windblown, occasional small stone inclusions | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 57-65 | Light yellowish brown compacted | | 26.06.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 65-67 | Turf? iron, gravel sample (not tephra) | <02-01> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 67-79 | Yellowish brown frequent small gravel | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 79-92 | Yellowish brown frequent small gravel | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 92-100 | Yellowish brown frequent small gravel, more gravel | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 2 | 114 cm | 100-114 | Yellowish brown frequent small gravel, much more compacted light + dark yellow banding, finer grained | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 5-12 | Grayish brown later occupation greasy faintly | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 12-22 | Turf collapse | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 17 | Tephra gray LTL? Sample <02-02> - | <02-02> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 22-40 | Turf collapse, slightly lighter, move mixed. | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 40 | Hit stone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 4 | 67 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 4 | 67 cm | 6-12 | Yellowish brown, sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 4 | 67 cm | 12 | Tephra? | <02-03> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 4 | 67 cm | 12-35 | Yellowish brown, sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 4 | 67 cm | 23 | Charcoal fragments | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 4 | 67 cm | 35-67 | Yellowish brown, sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 4 | 67 cm | 67 | Hit stone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 5 | 77 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 5 | 77 cm | 5-37 | Yellowish brown, sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 5 | 77 cm | 37-77 | Yellowish brown, sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 5 | 77 cm | 77 | Hit stone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 6 | 75 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 6 | 75 cm | 5-40 | Yellowish brown sandy silt occasional gravel inclusions | | 26.06.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 6 | 75 cm | 40-75 | Yellowish brown sandy silt occasional gravel inclusions | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 6 | 75 cm | 75 | Hit stone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 7 | 24 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 7 | 24 cm | 5-24 | Yellowish brown sandy silt occasional gravel inclusions | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 7 | 24 cm | 24 | Hit stone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 8 | 30 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 8 | 30 cm | 5-30 | Yellowish brown sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 8 | 30 cm | 16 | Turf fragments | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 8 | 30 cm | 24 | Tephra sample in turf or in situ LTL? | <03-04> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 8 | 30 cm | 30 | Stone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 0-3 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 3-9 | Yellowish brown, windblown | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 9-12 | Turf, possible floor | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 12-40 | Yellowish brown sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 40-53 | Yellowish brown sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 53-56 | Yellowish brown clay silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 56-74 | Yellowish brown occasional moderate small stones | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 74-80 | Compacted occupation layers w. small specks of charcoal and burnt bone | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 80-89 | Yellowish brown occasional moderate small stones | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 89-100 | Tephra, turf? Charcoal, occupational deposits | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 9 | 100 cm | 100 | <02-05> Sample of dark tephra in turf. Did not reach the bottom | <02-05> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 10 | 36 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 10 | 36 cm | 5-11 | Dark yellowish brown | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 10 | 36 cm | 11-30 | Yellowish brown sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 10 | 36 cm | 30-36 | Dark brown, charcoal rich lenses | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 10 | 36 cm | 33 | Sample tephra or charcoal | <02-06> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 0-3 | Topsoil | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 3-8 | Dark yellowish brown | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 8-20 | Yellowish brown sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 11 | Tephra black | <02-07> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 20 | Tephra | <02-08> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 35,5-37 | Black, 1.5 cm thick band | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 37 | Tephra | <02-09> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 37-40 | Yellowish brown | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 40-48 | Dark band | <02-10> | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 48-76 | Yellowish brown | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 11 | 76 cm | 76 | Yellowish brown sandy silt natural deposit | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 12 | 96 cm | 0-60 | Section - Corer 12 to the west end of trench bottom to top of section ca. 60 cm | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 12 | 96 cm | 60-65 | Mixed/mottled turfy material | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 12 | 96 cm | 65-66 | Dark greenish gray silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 12 | 96 cm | 67-77 | Mottled orange, bluish, gray silty sand | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 12 | 96 cm | 77-82 | Dark bluish gray fine silty sand | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 12 | 96 cm | 82-85 | Bluish gray fine sand | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 12 | 96 cm | 85-96 | Dark bluish gray silty sand (fine, similar to above) | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 13 | 175 cm | 120 | 1,2 m excavated, Corer 13 at the eastern end of trench 1,2 m below surface | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 13 | 175 cm | 120-140 | Homogeneous grayish brown sandy silt | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 13 | 175 cm | 140-158 | same as above but with flecks in and more compacted, sampled tephra | | 26.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 13 | 175 cm | 159-175 | Similar to above | | 26.06.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 1 | 73 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 1 | 73 cm | 7-30 | Natural | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 1 | 73 cm | 30-31 | Possible tephra R-1226? (not tephra) | <03-08> | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 1 | 73 cm | 31-50 | Clay | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 1 | 73 cm | 50-73 | Clay | <03-09> | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 2 | 30 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 2 | 30 cm | 6-10 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 2 | 30 cm | 10-30 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 2 | 30 cm | 30 | Hit a stone | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 7-40 | Natural gray tone, end more coarse stones | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 3 | 40 cm | 40 | Clay, possible silica sample taken | <03-03> | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 4 | 6 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 4 | 6 cm | 6 | Natural coarser towards bottom. Stone | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil- Unprecise location of corer 5 | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 8-30 | Windblown - | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 30-40 | Turf | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 40-49 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 49-60 | R-1226 tephra | <03-04> | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 60-80 | Turf? Natural | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 80-100 | Silica white | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 5 | 100 cm | 100 | Could not go further down (no need anyway) | | 29.06.2023 | SÓ/GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 6 | 46 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 6 | 46 cm | 6-25 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 6 | 46 cm | 25-31 | Turf | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 6 | 46 cm | 31-46 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 6 | 46 cm | 46 | Silica same as in corer 5 | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 7 | 52 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 7 | 52 cm | 7-38 | Windblown perhaps evidence of turf at 36-38 cm but it is not clear enough to register it as such | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 7 | 52 cm | 38-41 | R-1226? | <03-05> | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 7 | 52 cm | 41-52 | Turf natural | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 7 | 52 cm | 52 | Silica same as in core 5 | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 8 | 39 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 8 | 39 cm | 9-39 | Natural | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 8 | 39 cm | 39 | Stone, could not go further down | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 9 | 38 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 9 | 38 cm | 8-38 | Natural | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 9 | 38 cm | 38 | Stone, could not go further down | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 10 | 40 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 10 | 40 cm | 9-19 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 10 | 40 cm | 19-21 | Tephra (R-1226) | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 10 | 40 cm | 21-40 | Natural | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 10 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone/rock could not go further down | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 11 | 40 cm | 0-10 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 11 | 40 cm | 10-22 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 11 | 40 cm | 22-38 | Windblown with inclusions | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 11 | 40 cm | 38-40 | Occupation layer | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 11 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone reached | | 29.06.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 12 | 32 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 12 | 32 cm | 5-19 | Windblown | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 12 | 32 cm | 19-32 | Natural | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 12 | 32 cm | 32 | Stone | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 3 | Baðsvellir | 13 | 40cm | 0-40 | Uniform deposit | | 29.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 4 | No name | 1 | 20 cm | 0-3 | Topsoil mid-brown, sandy silt, windblown | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 1 | 20 cm | 3-20 | Stone | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 0-3 | Topsoil | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 3-25 | Windblown, mid brown sandy silt | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 25-40 | Tephra with windblown, mid brown sandy silt | <04-01> | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 40-54 | Windblown, mid brown sandy silt | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 54-57 | Dark, yellowish brown sandy silt, windblown. 57 cm = <04-02> tephra | <04-02> | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 57-70 | Dark, yellowish brown sandy silt, windblown. | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 70-80 | Dark, yellowish brown sandy silt, windblown. | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 80-89 | Dark, yellowish brown, windblown. | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 89-95 | Mid brown, windblown | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 95-98 | Dark, yellowish brown | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 2 | 105 cm | 98-105 | Yellowish brown, windblown. | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 3 | 105 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 3 | 105 cm | 8-23 | Windblown | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 3 | 105 cm | 23-40 | Occasional redeposited black tephra | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 3 | 105 cm | 40-80 | Windblown mid brown sandy silt | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 3 | 105 cm | 80-105 | Windblown mid brown sandy silt | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 4 | 60 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 4 | No name | 4 | 60 cm | 5-40 | mid brown, windblown | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 4 | 60 cm | 40-60 | mid brown, windblown | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 4 | No name | 4 | 60 cm | 60 | Stone reached | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 1 | 150 cm | 110-139 | Banding, windblown redeposited tephra occasional charcoal & peat ash flecks | | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 1 | 150 cm | 139-147 | Fine, black tephra. Sandy silt, windblown occasional dark tephra flecks | <05-02> | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 1 | 150 cm | 147-150 | Black tephra (147-150 cm) <05-03> | <05-03> | 28.06.2023 | OA/JE/EH |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 2 | 92 cm | 0-5 | Root | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 2 | 92 cm | 5-34 | Windblown | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 2 | 92 cm | 34-35 | Windblown mix brownish | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 2 | 92 cm | 35-48 | Windblown and occasional darker material | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 2 | 92 cm | 48-51 | Possible turf bands (LTL?) | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 2 | 92 cm | 51-62 | Windblown | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 2 | 92 cm | 62-92 | Windblown as far as can be reached | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 3 | 60 cm | 0-3 | Root | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 3 | 60 cm | 3-28 | Mixed brown with dark flecks | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 3 | 60 cm | 11-12 | Tephra? with turf flecks (not tephra) | <05-07> | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 3 | 60 cm | 28-48 | Mixed brown with dark flecks | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 3 | 60 cm | 48-59 | Windblown | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 3 | 60 cm | 59-60 | Stone | | 06.07.2023 | OA |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 1 | 61 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 1 | 61 cm | 9-13 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 1 | 61 cm | 13-29 | Turf or Turf collapse | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 1 | 61 cm | 29-48 | Windblown with charcoal inclusions and small stones | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 1 | 61 cm | 48-59 | Turf | | 03.07.2023 | JE |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 1 | 61 cm | 59-61 | Natural | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 1 | 61 cm | 61 | Stone | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 2 | 40 cm | 0-10 | Topsoil | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 2 | 40 cm | 10-28 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 2 | 40 cm | 28-40 | Turf | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 2 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 0-10 | Topsoil | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 10-30 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 30-40 | Turf | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 40-55 | Turf? | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 55-59 | Windblown, charcoal, bonds of turf & peatash | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 59-61 | Tephra sample | <06-03> | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 61-64 | Windblown turf | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 64-80 | Windblown with charcoal, more compact | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 80-82 | Windblown with charcoal, more compact | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 82-95 | Windblown with charcoal, more compact | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 95-97 | Occupation layer | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 97 | Tephra sample 97cm - 98 cm | <06-04> | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 3 | 103 cm | 97-103 | Windblown material w. charcoal | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 9-14 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 14-19 | Mix of charcoal and peatash | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 19-28 | Mix of charcoal, occupation layer | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 23-24 | Tephra, 23-24 | <06-05> | 03.07.2023 | JE |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 28-30 | Turf | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 30-31 | Tephra | <06-06> | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 30-38 | Turf | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 4 | 38 cm | 38 | Stone | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 8-23 | Dark yellowish-brown silt windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 23-27 | Mixed charcoal and peatash | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 27-36 | Mix charcoal and peatash | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 27-28 | Black tephra K-1500?, 27-28 cm (not tephra) | <06-07> | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 36-38 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 38-40 | Turf | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 40-42 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 42-52 | Turf mix (charcoal at 51-52) | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 52-57 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 57-67 | Turf mix | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 67-97 | Turf mix with occasional charcoal | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 71-72 | Black tephra K-1500 | <06-08> | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 5 | 97 cm | 97 | Sandy turf or/of natural | | 03.07.2023 | JE |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 5-40 | Windblown, occasional charcoal and turf fragments | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 40-47 | Dark gray ash silt | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 47-49 | Windblown, charcoal flecks | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 47-71 | Dark gray with charcoal flecks | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 71-74 | Sandy silt, yellowish brownish and windblown | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 94 | Coarse tephra, <06-09> | <06-09> | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 6 | 99 cm | 74-99 | Windblown mix brownish | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 7 | 35 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 7 | 35 cm | 9-20 | Windblown brown | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 7 | 35 cm | 20-35 | Turfy layer with spots of charcoal and peat ash | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 7 | 35 cm | 35 | Stone | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 8 | 39 cm | 0-11 | Topsoil | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 8 | 39 cm | 11-39 | Windblown brownish silt material | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 8 | 39 cm | 39 | Stone | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 9 | 40 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 9 | 40 cm | 9-40 | Coarse windblown natural brownish silt | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 10 | 70 cm | 0-10 | Mid brown | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 10 | 70 cm | 10-26 | Dark lens and spots mixed w. mixed deposit | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 10 | 70 cm | 22 | R-1226? tephra | <06-11> | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 10 | 70 cm | 26-35 | Gray, brown peatash? | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 10 | 70 cm | 59 | Tephra in situ> (not tephra) | <06-12> | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 10 | 70 cm | 35-70 | Natural | | 04.07.2023 | JE/GH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 0-7 | Grassroot | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 7-18 | Windblown uniform | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 18-21,5 | Gray with orange possible turf/turf collapse | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 21,5-23,5 | Fatty layer with peatash + woodash, possible floor? | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 23,5-26 | Monochrome windblown/accumulation | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 26-32,5 | Black fine tephra with little movement (reddish) | <07-03> | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 32,5-36 | Windblown acc. monochrome | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 36-36,5 | Dark gray faint tephra <07-04> | <07-04> | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 36,5-40 | Windblown monochrome | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 40-41 | Windblown some acc. | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 41-42 | Black possible tephra | <07-05> | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 1 | 74 cm | 42-74 | Natural layer - wet. 74 cm end of core | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 2 | 61 cm | 0-5 | Grassroot | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 2 | 61 cm | 5-32 | Mid brown windblown/accumulation wet | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 2 | 61 cm | 32-38 | Black, fine tephra – the same as <0703>? | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 2 | 61 cm | 38-41 | Mid brown windblown | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 2 | 61 cm | 41-50,5 | Monochrome windblown natural | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 2 | 61 cm | 50,5-51,5 | Possible tephra <0706> possible same as sample <0705> | <07-06> | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 2 | 61 cm | 51,5-61 | Monochrome natural - very wet! | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 3 | 32,5 cm | 0-7 | Grassroot | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 3 | 32,5 cm | 7-20 | Windblown monochrome | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 3 | 32,5 cm | 20-24,5 | Gray to reddish brown deposit possible turf collapse | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 3 | 32,5 cm | 24,5-32,5 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 3 | 32,5 cm | 32,5 | Stone | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 4 | 41 cm | 0-7 | Grassroot | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 4 | 41 cm | 7-23,5 | Windblown accumulation monochrome brown | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 4 | 41 cm | 23,5-35 | Dence mixture of windblown mixed in turf collapse? Possible tephra in turf | <07-07>? | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 4 | 41 cm | 35-41 | Windblown | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 4 | 41 cm | 41 | Stone | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 5 | 82 cm | 0-7 | Grassroot | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 5 | 82 cm | 7-41 | Windblown slightly grayer at the top 22 cm but very clean | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 5 | 82 cm | 41-82 | Natural | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 0-9 | Grassroot | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 9-31 | Windblown monochrome natural | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 31-41 | Windblown reddish brown | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 41-45,5 | Windblown same as above | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 45,5-46,5 | Dark gray tephra | <07-08> | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 46,5-76,5 | Windblown reddish brown | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 76,5-77,5 | Dark gray to black tephra | <07-09> | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | 6 | 82 cm | 77,5-82 | Reddish brown windblown natural | | 03.07.2023 | SÓ/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 8-36 | Uniform windblown dark brown | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 36-37,5 | Windblown with hint of tephra | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 37,5-42 | Dark brown windblown uniform | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 42-44 | Dark brown windblown uniform | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 44-45,5 | Dark brown fat layer | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 45,5-48 | Dark gray with orange spots | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 48-48,5 | Fat charcoal layer | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 1 | 48,5 cm | 48,5 | Stone | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 7-35 | Windblown dark brown uniform material with hint of charcoal | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 35-35,5 | Windbl. dark brown with hint of tephra | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 35,5-37 | Windblown dark brown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 37-39 | possible hint of turf and charcoal in windblown dark brown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 39-42 | Windblown dark brown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 42-51,5 | Uniform windblown dark-brown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 51,5-53 | Windbl. dark brown with peatash and charcoal | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 53-67 | possible turf collapse with charcoal | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 67-82 | Dark brown uniform windblown with hint of charcoal | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 82-84 | Windblown (possible tephra 1-2 mm at 83 cm) | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 84-89 | Dark brown windblown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 89-91,5 | Possible turf collapse with hint of charcoal | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 2 | 101,5 cm | 91,5-101,5 | Windblown dark brown material with hint of charcoal | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 3 | 19 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 3 | 19 cm | 7-19 | Windblown dark-brown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 3 | 19 cm | 19 | Stone | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 8-22 | Dark brown windblown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 22-23,5 | Windbl. material w. possible tephra | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 23,5-35 | Windbl. material w. hint of charcoal | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 35-40 | Fine mottled layer | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 40-40,5 | Possible tephra layer | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 40,5-42 | Windblown | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 42-42,5 | Possible floor | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 42,5-49 | Windbl. material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 49-53 | Possible floor layer maybe near fire pit | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 53-55 | Windblown material with possible hint of tephra, and 3 bands of tephra | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 4 | 66,6 cm | 55-66,5 | Windblown material | | 30.06.2023 | AGAR/SÓ |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 5 | 60 cm | 0-6 | Root layer | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 8 | Nessel | 5 | 60 cm | 6-18 | Mid brown windblown soil | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 5 | 60 cm | 18-23 | Black fine tephra | <08-01> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 5 | 60 cm | 23-60 | Yellow brown soil, tephra R-1226? at 27 cm | <08-02> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 5 | 60 cm | 60 | Stone | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 6 | 98 cm | 0-6 | Root layer | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 6 | 98 cm | 6-16 | Monochrome windblown mid brown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 6 | 98 cm | 16-48 | Striped soil | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 6 | 98 cm | 27-28 | LTL? | <08-03> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 6 | 98 cm | 37-38 | LTL? | <08-04> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 6 | 98 cm | 44 | LTL? | <08-05> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 6 | 98 cm | 48-98 | Natural reddish brown, gray patch at ca. 51-54 cm | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 7 | 48 cm | 0-5 | Root layer | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 7 | 48 cm | 5-17 | Mid brown soil | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 7 | 48 cm | 17-19 | Tephra black - see <08-01>? | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 7 | 48 cm | 19-37 | Yellowish brown soil. Tephra at 24 cm - see sample <08-02> | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 7 | 48 cm | 37-48 | Gray, orange occupation layer? <0806> 37-38 cm LTL? | <08-06> <08-12> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 7 | 48 cm | 48 | Stone | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 8 | 41 cm | 0-5 | Root | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 8 | 41 cm | 5-15 | Mid brown soil accumulation | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 8 | 41 cm | 15-17 | K-1500 - see <08-01> | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 8 | 41 cm | 17-33 | Yellow brown soil sterile accumulation | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 8 | 41 cm | 33-37 | Grayish brown layer. Clayish and fatty | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 8 | 41 cm | 37-41 | Light tephra Landnám - mixed with windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 9 | 73 cm | 0-5 | Grassroot | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 8 | Nessel | 9 | 73 cm | 5-27 | Mid brown windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 9 | 73 cm | 27-32 | Mixed layer with possible tephra | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 9 | 73 cm | 33 | stone | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 9 | 73 cm | 33-70 | Turf? with repeated landnám tephra at least 4x at 3740+48-50+56-59+61+66-67 clear turf stripes: lighter & darker soils sample taken in top tephra <08-07> and the one at 66-67 <08-08> | <08-07> <08-08> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 9 | 73 cm | 70-73 | Dark brown windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 10 | 46 cm | 0-5 | Grassroot | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 10 | 46 cm | 5-19 | Windblown brown soil | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 10 | 46 cm | 19-26 | Occupation with fine striped charcoal etc. | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 10 | 46 cm | 26-36 | Less clear occupation more homogenic and brown with slight orange at bottom | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 10 | 46 cm | 36-40 | Floor layer peatash bone butter and charcoal in fine stripes | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 10 | 46 cm | 40-45 | Mid brown layer possibly slightly mixed with cultural occupation but much cleaner than above | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 10 | 46 cm | 45-46 | Black tephra | <08-09> | 05.07.2023 | |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 0-4 | Grassroot | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 4-11 | Windbl. brown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 11-17 | Reddish brown and grayish layer possible occupation layers close by | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 17-20 | Monochrome windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 20-21 | Black tephra K-1500? | | 05.07.2023 | |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 21-22 | Windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 22-22,5 | Black tephra | <08-10> | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 22,5-40 | Windblown sterile | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 40-44 | Black tephra K-1500 mixed with soil | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 44-46 | K-1500 | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 11 | 77 cm | 46-77 | Windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 12 | 38 cm | 0-6 | Grassroot | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 8 | Nessel | 12 | 38 cm | 6-9 | Brown windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 12 | 38 cm | 9-14 | Mixed occ. layer with peatash + woodash + charcoal | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 12 | 38 cm | 14-38 | Dark brown acc. with charcoal | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 12 | 38 cm | 38 | Stone | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 13 | 100 cm | 0-5 | Grassroot | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 13 | 100 cm | 5-40 | Reddish brown windblown soil | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 13 | 100 cm | 40-46 | Reddish brown windblown soil | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 13 | 100 cm | 46-62 | Turf wall with repeated tephra K-1500 repeated (54, 57-58, 61-62 cm) | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 13 | 100 cm | 62-100 | Mid brown windblown | | 05.07.2023 | EE/EH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 1 | 100 cm | 0-7 | Root/Topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 1 | 100 cm | 7-16 | Dark yellow brown | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 1 | 100 cm | 16-40 | Yellow brown silt. Tephra bland 3-4 spots Tephra layer at 39 <09-01> charcoal at 40 | <09-01> | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 1 | 100 cm | 40-70 | Mid brown windblown silt. 68-69 peatash+ charcoal and bone. Tephra at 69-70 <09-02> | <09-02> | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 1 | 100 cm | 70-78 | Peatash/bone + charcoal | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 1 | 100 cm | 78-80 | Dark yellow brown + charcoal | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 1 | 100 cm | 80-100 | Windbl. yellowish brown | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 0-7 | Root/topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 7-20 | Dark yellow brown silt mixed w. tephra | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 20-33 | Yellow brown | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 33-47 | Same, compact | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 47-58 | Same + charcoal + peatash | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 58-69 | Same, less inclusions | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 69-70 | Tephra (R-1226) | <09-03> | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 70-74 | Dark yellow brown mixed with tephra | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 74-76 | Turf, organic material | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 2 | 96 cm | 76-96 | Dark yellow brown mix | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 3 | 52 cm | 0-4 | Root/topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 3 | 52 cm | 4-34 | Yellowish brown, darker below spots of charcoal + tephra | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 3 | 52 cm | 34-37 | Bands of tephra (in turf?) | <09-04> | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 3 | 52 cm | 37-46 | Yellow brown soil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 3 | 52 cm | 46-52 | Peatash with charcoal bands, more peatash at base | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 3 | 52 cm | 52 | Stone | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 4 | 54 cm | 0-6 | Root/topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 4 | 54 cm | 6-23 | Dark yellow brown soil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 4 | 54 cm | 23-30 | Charcoal soil and a lot of peatash. Tephra at 28 cm | <09-05> | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 4 | 54 cm | 30-44 | Mid brown soil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 4 | 54 cm | 44-54 | Peatash + charcoal fine silt at base | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 4 | 54 cm | 54 | Stone | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 5 | 40 cm | 0-6 | Root/topsoil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 5 | 40 cm | 6-20 | Yellowish brown soil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 5 | 40 cm | 20-23 | Charcoal | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 5 | 40 cm | 23-40 | Yellow brown soil | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 5 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone | | 29.06.2023 | OA/EE |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 6 | 21 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 6 | 21 cm | 7-21 | Windbl. | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 6 | 21 cm | 21 | Stone | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 7 | 40 cm | 0-10 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 7 | 40 cm | 10-25 | Windblown | | 30.06.2023 | GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 7 | 40 cm | 25-30 | Windblown with R-1226 | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 7 | 40 cm | 30-40 | Natural | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 7 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 8 | 40 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 8 | 40 cm | 9-30 | Windblown | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 8 | 40 cm | 30-40 | Natural | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 8 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 9 | 40 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 9 | 40 cm | 9-40 | Windblown | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 9 | 40 cm | 40 | Stone | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 10 | 30 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 10 | 30 cm | 6-30 | Windblown | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 10 | 30 cm | 30 | Stone | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 11 | 60 cm | 0-10 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 11 | 60 cm | 10-60 | Windblown, could not go further down | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 12 | 60 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 12 | 60 cm | 7-45 | Windblown | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 12 | 60 cm | 45-60 | Natural turf, could not go further down | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 13 | 40 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 13 | 40 cm | 7-40 | Windblown | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðarsel | 13 | 40 cm | 40 | Could not go further down, possible stone | | 30.06.2023 | GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 1 | 26 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 1 | 26 cm | 6-9 | Gray soil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 1 | 26 cm | 9-13 | Tephra? | <10-01> | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 1 | 26 cm | 13-15 | Gjall? | <10-02> | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 1 | 26 cm | 15-26 | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 2 | 27 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 2 | 27 cm | 7-18 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 2 | 27 cm | 18-21 | Tephra? | <10-03> | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 2 | 27 cm | 21-25 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 2 | 27 cm | 25-27 | Stone | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 3 | 34 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 3 | 34 cm | 8-13 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 3 | 34 cm | 13-18 | Windblown with intrusion | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 3 | 34 cm | 18-19 | Occupation layer Charcoal | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 3 | 34 cm | 19-28 | Windblown with intrusion | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 3 | 34 cm | 28-34 | Turf, stone at the bottom | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 4 | 30 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 4 | 30 cm | 7-19 | Windblown with intrusion. More towards the bottom | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 4 | 30 cm | 19-30 | Morrall soil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 4 | 30 cm | 30 | Stone | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 5 | 28 cm | 0-7 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 5 | 28 cm | 7-19 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 5 | 28 cm | 19-26,5 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 5 | 28 cm | 26,5-28 | LTL | <10-04> | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 6 | 27 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 6 | 27 cm | 6-12 | Natural soil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 6 | 27 cm | 12-17 | Gravel/stones | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 6 | 27 cm | 17-18 | R-1226? | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 6 | 27 cm | 18-25 | Reddish soil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 6 | 27 cm | 26-27 | Gravel | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 7 | 21 cm | 0-4 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 7 | 21 cm | 4-10 | Brown soil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 7 | 21 cm | 10-12 | Gravel | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 7 | 21 cm | 12-21 | Windblown with inclusions + tephra (spots) | <10-05> | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 8 | 33 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 8 | 33 cm | 6-25 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 8 | 33 cm | 25-31 | Turf (collapse?) | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 8 | 33 cm | 31-33 | Occupation layer | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 5-20 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 20-23 | Floor | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 23-24 | Windblown turf? | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 24-29 | Occupation layer | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 29-33 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 33-36 | Occupation layer | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 9 | 36 cm | 36 | Stone | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 10 | 33 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 10 | 33 cm | 5-17 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 10 | 33 cm | 17-20 | Occupation (with burned bone) | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 10 | 33 cm | 20-22 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 10 | 33 cm | 22-33 | Occupation layer | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 11 | 30 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 11 | 30 cm | 5-12 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 11 | 30 cm | 12-18 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 11 | 30 cm | 18-21 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 11 | 30 cm | 21-28 | Occupation layer | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 11 | 30 cm | 28-30 | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 11 | 30 cm | 30 | Rock | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 12 | 30 cm | 0-8 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 12 | 30 cm | 8-20 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 12 | 30 cm | 20-30 | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 12 | 30 cm | 30 | Rock | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 13 | 30 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 13 | 30 cm | 6-15 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 13 | 30 cm | 15-25 | Occupation layer | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 13 | 30 cm | 25-30 | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 13 | 30 cm | 30 | Rock | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 5-6 | Charcoal | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 6-11 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 11-17 | Occupation | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 17-41 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 41-51 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 51-60 | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 14 | 60 cm | 60 | Rock | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 15 | 59 cm | 0-9 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 15 | 59 cm | 9-19 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 15 | 59 cm | 19-45 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 15 | 59 cm | 45-48 | Charcoal (sample) | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 15 | 59 cm | 48-49 | Occupation | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 15 | 59 cm | 59 | Rock | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 16 | 40 cm | 0-11 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 16 | 40 cm | 11-22 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 16 | 40 cm | 22-30 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 16 | 40 cm | 30-?? | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 17 | 45 cm | 0-11 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 17 | 45 cm | 11-21 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 17 | 45 cm | 21-30 | Windblown w. inclusion | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 17 | 45 cm | 30-37 | Charcoal | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 17 | 45 cm | 37-40 | Charcoal | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 17 | 45 cm | 40-45 | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 17 | 45 cm | 45 | Stone | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 18 | 60 cm | 0-5 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 18 | 60 cm | 5-40 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 18 | 60 cm | 40-51 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 18 | 60 cm | 51-60 | Windblown with inclusions | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 18 | 60 cm | 60 | Stone | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 0-4 | Topsoil | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 4-14 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 14-21 | Occupational layer | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 21-29 | Windblown with inclusion | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 29-40 | Windblown | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 40-46 | Charcoal + bone? | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 46-70 | Natural | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir yngra sel | 19 | 70 cm | 70 | Stone | | 28.6.2023 | EE/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 0-9 | Root natural | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 9-24 | Windblown | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 24-38 | Grayish turf? | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 29-30 | Possible LTL tephra | <11-01> | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 38-45 | Orange windblown | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 45-52 | Grayish brown | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 52-63 | Dark grayish brown | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 54 | Dark lens, tephra | <11-02> | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 63-70 | Light yellowish natural | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 70-92 | Light yellowish natural | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1 | 92 cm | 92 | As far as we could go | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 2 | 30 cm | 0-6 | Topsoil/Root | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 2 | 30 cm | 6-17 | Windblown | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 2 | 30 cm | 17-30 | Turfy or possible peat | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 2 | 30 cm | 30 | Hit stone at 30 cm - charcoal at the very base | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 3 | 40 cm | 0-9 | Root natural | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 3 | 40 cm | 9-19 | Windblown | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |

| Site No | Site name | CoreNo | Depth of core (cm) | Depth of layer (cm) | Description | Sample | Date | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 3 | 40 cm | 19-26 | Turf? orange, gray | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 3 | 40 cm | 26-27 | Tephra | <11-03> | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 3 | 40 cm | 29 | Tephra second | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 3 | 40 cm | 29-40 | Very gray, yellow, lenses of turf | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 4 | 70 cm | 0-10 | Root | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 4 | 70 cm | 10-19 | Windblown | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 4 | 70 cm | 19-70 | Natural uniform, lenses of ashes: orange, brown, gray. Windblown deposit | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 4 | 70 cm | 26-27 | Dark tephra | | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH |

# Appendix VII: Find/Bone register

| Site no. | Site name | Context | Find no./Fundarnr. | Material | Type | Count | Description/information (GL) | Comments | Weight | Fundardagur Date/dd.mm.yy | ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0209] | 2023-8-0201 | iron | nail | 2 | Two iron nails, very corroded. A) Nail with approx. round head. B) Nail, in two pieces. Shape of head prob. oblong. | | 12,4 | 26.06.2023 | EH/OA |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | [0212] | 2023-8-0202 | iron | nail | 2 | Two iron nails, very corroded. A) Nail, shape of head unclear. B) Shank, head missing. | | 14,8 | 27.06.2023 | EH/OA |
| Site 7 | Mosfellssel | [0711] | 2023-8-0701 | iron | | 1 | Iron, corrosion blister. | Found In corner of trench, within the stove | 0,3 | 03.07.2023 | EH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0902] | 2023-8-0901 | iron | nail | 1 | Iron nail, broken shank. | | 3,1 | 29.06.2023 | EH |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | [0909] | 2023-8-0902 | iron | nail | 1 | Iron nail | | 5,6 | 30.06.2023 | OA |

# Appendix VIII: Samples register

| Site No | Site name | Sample No | Context | Description | Taken for | Dating of Tephra | Date | ID | Sampled from | Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0101 | Core 1 | Tephra? cm 16 | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0102 | Core 1 | Tephra? 35 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0103 | Core 1 | Tephra? 53 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0104 | Core 1 | Tephra? 68 cm | Tephra | Discarded | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0105 | Core 2 | Tephra? 37,5 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0106 | Core 5 | Tephra? 60 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0107 | Core 7 | Tephra? 20 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0108 | Core 7 | Tephra? 23 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | SÓ | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0109 | Core 9 | Tephra? 7 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0110 | Core 9 | Tephra? 13 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0111 | Core 9 | Tephra? 55 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0112 | Core 10 | Tephra? 21 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0113 | Core 10 | Tephra? 31 cm | Tephra | Discarded | 26.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0114 | Core 13 | Tephra? 25 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 27.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0115 | Core 13 | Tephra? 31 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 27.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0116 | Core 16 | Tephra? 31 cm | Tephra | Discarded | 27.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0117 | Core 17 | Tephra? 60 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 27.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0118 | Core 18 | Tephra? 30 cm | Tephra | Discarded | 27.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0119 | Core 19 | Tephra? 59 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 27.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0120 | Core 27 | Tephra? 19 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 27.06.2023 | GH | Core | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0121 | [008] | Insects | Insects | - | 28.06.2023 | SÓ | Trench | 3x bags |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0122 | [013] | Tephra | Tephra | Not tephra | 28.06.2023 | SÓ | Trench | I bag |

| Site No | Site name | Sample No | Context | Description | Taken for | Dating of Tephra | Date | ID | Sampled from | Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0123 | [016] | Tephra | Tephra | Not tephra | 28.06.2023 | SÓ | Trench | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0124 | - | eDNA sample (in trench) | eDNA | - | 28.06.2023 | EE | Trench | 2 columns |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0125 | - | Tephra | Tephra | | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Trench | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0126 | - | Tephra | Tephra | | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Trench | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0127 | - | Tephra | Tephra | | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Trench | I bag |
| Site 1 | Sogasel | 0128 | - | eDNA sample (in pasture area) | eDNA | - | 28.06.2023 | EE | Pasture | 2 columns |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0201 | Core 2 | Tephra Core 2 - 67 cm down | Tephra | Not tephra | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0202 | Core 3 | Tephra Core 3 - 17 cm down | Tephra | | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0203 | Core 4 | Tephra Core 4 - 12 cm down | Tephra | | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0204 | Core 8 | Tephra Core 8 - 24 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes, one spec. LTL, Torfajökull | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0205 | Core 9 | Tephra Core 9 - 100 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0206 | Core 10 | Tephra Core 10 - 33 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes, two spec. LTL, Veiðivötn | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0207 | Core 11 | Tephra Core 11 - 11 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0208 | Core 11 | Tephra Core 11 - 20 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0209 | Core 11 | Tephra Core 11 - 37 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0210 | Core 11 | Tephra Core 11 - 40 - 48 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes | 26.06.2023 | OA | Core | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0211 | Ruin 01 {009} in trench | Tephra Ruin 01 {009} 46 cm down | Tephra | Not tephra | 26.06.2023 | EH/EE | Trench | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0212 | Corer 12 {82-85 cm down} | Tephra Core 12 - 82-85 cm | Tephra | Not tephra | 27.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0213 | Corer 12 {86-96 cm} | Tephra Core 12 - 88-96 cm | Tephra | Not tephra | 27.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0214 | Corer 13 | Tephra Core 13 - 145 cm | Tephra | Not tephra | 27.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0215 | [009] in trench | Tephra sample {009} | Tephra | Not tephra | 27.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | Small |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0216 | - | Wood? at base | Wood identification | - | 27.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | 1 piece |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0217 | - | OSL profile | OSL | - | 01.07.2023 | TK/OA | Trench | 1 colum |
| Site 2 | Selsvellir | 0218 | - | OSL dating | OSL | - | 01.07.2023 | TK/OA | Trench | 1 colum |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0301 | - | OSL Profile | OSL | - | 30.06.2023 | TK/OA | Trench | x2 |

| Site No | Site name | Sample No | Context | Description | Taken for | Dating of Tephra | Date | ID | Sampled from | Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0302 | - | OSL Dating | OSL | - | 30.06.2023 | TK/OA | Trench | 1 colum |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0303 | Core 3 | Core 3 - 40-70cm | Soil | Discarded | 30.06.2023 | SÓ/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0304 | Core 5 | Tephra Core 5 - 49-59cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 30.06.2023 | SÓ/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0305 | Core 7 | Tephra Core 7 - 39cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 30.06.2023 | SÓ/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0306 | [0306] | Tephra /deposit at base | Tephra | Reykjanes | 30.06.2023 | SÓ/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0307 | [0305] | Tephra from black deposit near base | Tephra | Reykjanes | 30.06.2023 | SÓ/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0308 | Core 1 | Tephra Core 1 - 31cm | Tephra | Discarded | 30.06.2023 | SÓ/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 3 | Baðsvelllir | 0309 | Core 1 | Tephra Core 1 - 65cm | Tephra | Discarded | 30.06.2023 | SÓ/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 4 | No name | 0401 | Core 2{first nr. 16} | Tephra Corer 2 - 25 cm - tephra | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 4 | No name | 0402 | Core 2{first nr. 17} | Tephra Corer 2 - 57 cm - yellow t. | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 0501 | [004] | Black tephra, 20 cm on top of wall in trench | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 0502 | Core 1 | Thin and fine black tephra Core 1 | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 0503 | Core 1 | Black tephra, core 1 | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 0504 | {002} | Light gray/blueish tephra redep. | Tephra | Discarded | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 0505 | [002] | Dark tephra - redep. | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 0506 | [009] | Dark/black tephra - redep. | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | OA/EH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 5 | Flekkuvíkursel | 0507 | Core 3 | Tephra Core 3 - 12 cm | Tephra | Discarded | 06.07.2023 | OA | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0601 | - | OSL profile | OSL | - | 01.07.2023 | OA/TK | Trench | 1 colum |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0602 | - | OSL dating 59-61 cm | OSL | - | 01.07.2023 | OA/TK | Trench | 1 colum |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0603 | Core 3 | Tephra Core 3 - 59-61cm | Tephra | Katla | 03.07.2023 | OA/GH/SE | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0604 | Core 3 | Tephra Core 3 - 97-98 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 03.07.2023 | OA/GH/SE | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0605 | Core 4 | Tephra Core 4 - 23-24 cm | Tephra | Katla | 03.07.2023 | OA/GH/SE | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0606 | Core 4 | Tephra Core 4 - 29-30 cm | Tephra | Katla | 03.07.2023 | OA/GH/SE | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0607 | [005] | Bulk sample for bugs | Insects | | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |

| Site No | Site name | Sample No | Context | Description | Taken for | Dating of Tephra | Date | ID | Sampled from | Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0608 | [005] | Macro sample | Macro environmental remains | | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0609 | [007] | Bulk sample for bugs | Insects | | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0610 | [007] | Macro sample | Macro environmental remains | | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 large bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0611 | Core 10 | Tephra Core 10 - 22 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0612 | Core 10 | Tephra Core 10 - 118 cm | Tephra | Discarded | 04.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0613 | [003] | Tephra in trench (turf) | Tephra | Katla | 04.07.2023 | OA/TK | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0614 | [008] | Floor for bugs | Insects | - | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0615 | [008] | Floor for macro | Macro environmental remains | - | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 large bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0616 | - | eDNA column from trench | eDNA | - | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 column |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0617 | - | eDNA column from pasture area | eDNA | - | 05.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 2 columns |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0618 | | Tephra from <0617.1> 17-18 cm | Tephra | | 05.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0619 | | Tephra from <0617.1> 22 cm | Tephra | | 05.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0620 | | Tephra from <0617.2> 21.5-23 cm | Tephra | | 05.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0621 | | Tephra from <0617.2> 27 cm | Tephra | | 05.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0622 | | Tephra from <0617.2> 70-74.5 cm | Tephra (Vatnaöldur?) | | 05.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 6 | Helgusel | 0623 | | Tephra from <0617.2> 74.5 cm | Tephra (Torfajökull?) | | 05.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0701 | - | OSL profile | OSL | - | | | Trench | 1 column |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0702 | - | OSL dating | OSL | - | | | Trench | 1 column |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0703 | Ruin 2 – Core 1 | Tephra Core 1 - 26-32.5 cm | Tephra | Katla | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0704 | Ruin 2 – Core 1 | Tephra Corer 1 - 36-36.5 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0705 | Ruin 2 – Core 1 | Tephra Corer 1 - 41-42 cm | Tephra | Katla | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0706 | Ruin 1 (E) – Core 2 | Tephra Corer 2, 50,5 - 51,5 cm down | Tephra | Reykjanes | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Core | 1 bag |

| Site No | Site name | Sample No | Context | Description | Taken for | Dating of Tephra | Date | ID | Sampled from | Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0707 | Ruin 1 (N) – Core 4 | Tephra Corer 4, 23,5 - 35 cm | Tephra | Discarded | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0708 | Ruin 4 – Core 6 | Tephra Corer 6, 45,5 - 46,5 cm | Tephra | Katla | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0709 | Ruin 4 – Core 6 | Tephra Corer 6, 76,5 - 77,5 cm | Tephra | - | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0710 | [008] | Insects - Possible floor/peatash layer | Insects | - | 03.07.2023 | EH/SÓ | Trench | 2x bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0711 | Ruin 2 [011] | Fill of possible fireplace/pit | Macro environmental remains | - | 04.07.2023 | EH | Trench | 1 big bag |
| Site 7 | Mosfell | 0712 | Ruin 2 {015} | Tephra under the wall ({015} same as sample) | Tephra | - | 04.07.2023 | EH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0801 | Ruin 3 – Core 5 | Tephra Core 5 - 18-23 cm (K-1500?) | Tephra | Undiagnostic, mix of Katla and Reykjanes | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0802 | Ruin 3 – Core 5 | Tephra Core 5 - 27 cm (R-1226?) | Tephra | Hekla, basísk, unclear date | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0803 | Ruin 3 – Core 6 | Tephra Core 6 - 27-28 cm (?Landnam) | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0804 | Ruin 3 – Core 6 | Tephra Core 6 - 37-38 cm (?Landnam) | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0805 | Ruin 3 – Core 6 | Tephra Core 6 - 44 cm (?Landnam) | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0806 | Ruin 3 – Core 7 | Tephra Core 7 - 37-38 cm (?Landnam) | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0807 | Ruin 3 – Core 8 | Tephra Core 8 - 37-40 cm (?Landnam) | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0808 | Ruin 3 – Core 8 | Tephra Core 8 - 66-67 cm (?Landnam) | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0809 | Ruin 2 – Core 10 | Tephra Core 10 - 45-46 cm (?Landnam) | Tephra | Katla | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0810 | Core 11 | Tephra Corer 11 - 22-22.5 cm | Tephra | Katla | 05.07.2023 | EH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0811 | [0808] From section | Black tephra in situ under wall | Tephra | Katla | 05.07.2023 | SÓ | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 8 | Nessel | 0812 | Ruin 3 – Core 7 | Tephra Core 7 - 36-36.6 | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 05.07.2023 | SÓ | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0901 | Core 1 | Tephra Core 1 - 39 cm | Tephra | Katla | 29.06.2023 | EH/OA | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0902 | Core 1 | Tephra Core 1 - 69-70 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 29.06.2023 | EH/OA | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0903 | Core 2 | Tephra Core 2 - 69-70 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 29.06.2023 | EH/OA | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0904 | Core 3 | Tephra Core 3 - 34-37 cm (in turf) | Tephra | Undiagnostic, mix of Hekla and LTL, Torfajökull | 29.06.2023 | EH/OA | Core | 1 bag |

| Site No | Site name | Sample No | Context | Description | Taken for | Dating of Tephra | Date | ID | Sampled from | Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0905 | Core 3 | Tephra Core 4 - 28 cm | Tephra | Katla | 29.06.2023 | EH/OA | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0906 | [013] | tephra sample in wall section | Tephra | Katla | 30.06.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0907 | [009] | Micromorph sample of floor x1 | Micromorph | - | 30.06.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 box |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0908 | [009] | Micromorph sample of floor x2 | Micromorph | - | 30.06.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 box |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0909 | [009] | Micromorph sample of floor x3 | Micromorph | - | 30.06.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 box |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0910 | [009] 1+2 | Sample of floor - insects | Insects | - | 30.06.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 2x bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0911 | [009] 3 | Sample of lower floor - insects | Insects | - | 30.06.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1x bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0912 | - | OSL Profile | OSL | - | 01.07.2023 | TK/OA | Trench | 1 column |
| Site 9 | Vífilsstaðasel | 0913 | - | OSL Dating | OSL | - | 01.07.2023 | TK/OA | Trench | 1 column |
| Site 9 | Vífilstaðarsel | 0914 | - | aDNA colum in trench | eDNA | - | 06.07.2023 | OA | Trench | 1 column |
| Site 9 | Vífilstaðarsel | 0915 | - | aDNA colum in pasture area | eDNA | - | 06.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 2 columns |
| Site 9 | Vífilstaðarsel | 0998 | <0915> | Tephra sample from env. trench <0915> 27-29 cm | Tephra | Katla-1500? | 06.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilstaðarsel | 0999 | <0915> | Tephra sample from env. trench <0915> 45-46 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes, likely ML | 06.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 9 | Vífilstaðarsel | 09100 | <0915> | Tephra sample from env. trench <0915> 81.5-82 cm | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 06.07.2023 | EE | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir | 1001 | Core 1 | Tephra 10-13 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir | 1002 | Core 1 | Tephra 13-15 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir | 1003 | Core 2 | Tephra 20 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir | 1004 | Core 1 | Tephra C-14 14-21 cm | Tephra | Not tephra | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir | 1005 | Core 5 | TephraLTL 26,5-28 cm | Tephra | LTL, Torfajökull | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir | 1006 | Core 7 | Tephra R-1226? 20 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 10 | Selsvellir | 1007 | Core 15 | Tephra C-14 46-48 cm | Tephra | Not tephra | 28.06.2023 | EE/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1101 | Core 1 | Tephra Core 1 - 27-28 cm | Tephra | Reykjanes | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1102 | Core 2 | Tephra Core 2 - 54 cm | Tephra | Undiagnostic, blanda | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1103 | Core 3 | Tephra Core 3 - 26-27 cm | Tephra | Katla | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Core | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1104 | [006] | Tephra sample | Tephra | Katla | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |

| Site No | Site name | Sample No | Context | Description | Taken for | Dating of Tephra | Date | ID | Sampled from | Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1105 | [007] | Tephra sample? | Tephra | Katla | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Trench | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1106 | | Tephra sample (K-1500?) | Tephra | Katla | 05.07.2023 | OA/GH | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1107 | | Tephra sample (R-1226?) | Tephra | Lost | 07.07.2023 | OA/GH | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1108 | | tephra? | Tephra | - | 07.07.2023 | OA/GH | Pasture | 1 bag |
| Site 11 | Svínadalur | 1109 | - | eDNA column | eDNA | - | 07.07.2023 | OA/GH | Pasture | 2 columns |

# Appendix IX: Photo register

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_001 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Record shot | 1 | - | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_002 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 1 site 2 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_003 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 2 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_004 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 2 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_005 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 2 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_006 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 3 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_007 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 4 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_008 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 4 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_009 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 5 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_010 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 6 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_011 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of core 6 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_012 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | pre-excavation shot of trench 0201 | 1 | E | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_013 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | pre-excavation shot of trench 0201 | 1 | NE | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_014 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | pre-excavation shot of trench 0201 | 1 | NW | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_015 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | pre-excavation shot of trench 0201 | 1 | W | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_016 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 7 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_017 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 8 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_018 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 9 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_019 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 9 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_020 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 9 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_021 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 10 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_022 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 11 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_023 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 11 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_024 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | vertical shot of core 11 | 1 | down | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_025 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | half-excavation wall during excavation | 1 | E | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_026 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | half-excavation wall during excavation | 1 | NE | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_027 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | half-excavation wall during excavation | 1 | S | OA | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_028 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Wood | 1 | DOWN | EH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_029 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Finished trench | 1 | E | OA | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_030 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Finished trench | 1 | S | OA | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_031 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Finished trench | 1 | NE | OA | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_032 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Finished trench | 1 | W | OA | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_033 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | close up of S section | 1 | N | OA | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_034 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | close up of S section | 1 | N | OA | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_035 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 12 | 1 | down | OA/EH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_036 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 12 | 1 | down | OA/EH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_037 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 13 | 1 | down | OA/EH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_038 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 0-20 cm Site 4 | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_039 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 0-40 cm | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_040 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 60-70 cm | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_041 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 70-105 cm | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_042 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 0-40 Site 4 | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_043 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 40-80 | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_044 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 80-105 | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_045 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 0-40 | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_046 | Site 4 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 40-60 | 1 | down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_047 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation shot of boundary | 1 | E | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_048 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation shot of boundary | 1 | N | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_049 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Boundary wall defined before exc | 1 | E | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_050 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Boundary wall defined before exc | 1 | NE | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_051 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Boundary wall defined before exc | 1 | W | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_052 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Boundary wall defined before exc | 1 | SW | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_053 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Boundary wall defined before exc | 1 | S | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_054 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Boundary wall defined before exc | 1 | N | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_055 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall during exc | 1 | E | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_056 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall during exc | 1 | W | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_057 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 (in trench) 110-150cm | 1 | Down | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_058 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation trench | 1 | E | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_059 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation trench | 1 | W | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_060 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation trench | 1 | W | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_061 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation trench | 1 | S | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_062 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of middle | 1 | S | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_063 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of W end | 1 | S | OA/JE | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_064 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_065 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_066 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_067 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_068 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_069 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_070 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_071 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_072 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_073 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_074 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 1 | down | OA/EE | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_075 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation of trench | 1 | SE | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_076 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation | 1 | SE | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_077 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during exc | 1 | E | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_078 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 1 | W | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_079 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of stones in trench | 1 | S | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_080 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of stones in trench | 1 | S | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_081 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of stones in trench | 1 | E | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_082 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of stones in trench | 1 | S | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_083 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Plastic bag buried in trench | 1 | down | EH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_084 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench extended with stones walls | 1 | SE | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_085 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of walls | 1 | SE | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_086 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | SE end of trench (collapse or wall?) | 1 | W | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_087 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench extended with stone walls | 1 | NW | OA | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_088 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of lower wall | 1 | down | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_089 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Lower wall | 1 | N | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_090 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_091 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_092 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_093 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_094 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_095 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_096 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_097 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 12 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_098 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 12 | 1 | down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_099 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall + floor Site 9 | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_100 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall + floor Site 9 | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_101 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall + floor Site 9 | 1 | NW | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_102 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 13 | 1 | Down | GH | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_103 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall + floor pre-excavation | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_104 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall + floor pre-excavation | 1 | NW | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_105 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of floor pre-excavation | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_106 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall + floor removed post-excavation | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_107 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of floor in section | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_108 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall + floor removed post-excavation | 1 | NW | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_109 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Vertical shot of floors seen in section | 1 | Down | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_111 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of floor in section | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_112 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of floor in section | 1 | W | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_113 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Section (0 m) | 1 | SW | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_114 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Section (middle) | 1 | SW | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_115 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Section (3.7m) | 1 | SW | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_116 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Micromorph samples in section | 1 | SE | OA | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_117 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 2 - OSL sample in action | 1 | - | OA | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_118 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 2 - OSL profile | 1 | - | OA | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_119 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 2 - OSL profile | 1 | - | OA | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_120 | Site 2 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 2 - OSL profile | 1 | - | OA | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_121 | Site 1 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 1 - OSL profile | 1 | - | GH | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_122 | Site 1 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 1 - OSL profile | 1 | - | GH | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_123 | Site 1 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot of Sogasel | 1 | - | GH | 01.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_124 | Site 1 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot of Sogasel | 1 | - | GHH | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_125 | Site 1 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 1 | - | OA | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_126 | Site 1 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 1 | - | OA | 01.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_127 | Site 3 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 3 - OSL profile | 1 | - | OA | 02.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_128 | Site 3 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 3 - OSL profile | 1 | - | OA/TK | 02.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_129 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 9 - OSL profile | 1 | - | OA/TK | 02.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_130 | Site 9 | Digital/Stafræn | Site 9 - OSL profile | 1 | - | OA/TK | 02.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_131 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 / 0-40 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_132 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 / 40-60 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_133 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_134 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 / 0-40 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_135 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 / 40-80 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_136 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 / 80-105 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_137 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 / 0-40 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_138 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 / 0-40 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_139 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 / 40-80 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_140 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 / 0-40 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_141 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 / 40-76 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_142 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 / 76-99 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_143 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation site 6 trench 0601 | 1 | S | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_144 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation site 6 trench 0601 | 1 | SE | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_145 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation site 6 trench 0601 | 1 | N | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_146 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | S | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_147 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | SW | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_148 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | N | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_149 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | NW | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_150 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | S | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_151 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | N | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_152 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | NW | OA/GH/JE | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_153 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_154 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_155 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Floors site 6 | 1 | W | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_156 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Floors site 6 | 1 | W | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_157 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Floors site 6 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_158 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 6 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_159 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench with floors during excavation site 6 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_160 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 / 0-35 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_161 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 / 0-40 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_162 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 / 0-40 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_163 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 / 0-35 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_164 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 / 35-70 cm Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_165 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation of trench Site 6 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_166 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation of trench Site 6 | 1 | NE | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_167 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation of trench Site 6 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_168 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Floors in section | 1 | NE | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_169 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Close up of floors Site 6 | 1 | E | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_170 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Section | 1 | E | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_171 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Section | 1 | E | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_172 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Section | 1 | E | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_173 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Section | 1 | E | OA/GH | 04.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_174 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_175 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 Site 6 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_176 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | aDNA sample in section Site 6 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_177 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | aDNA sample in section Site 6 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_178 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | aDNA sample in section Site 6 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_179 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | aDNA profile Site 6 | 1 | - | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_180 | Site 6 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench backfilled Site 6 | 1 | W | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_181 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_182 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_183 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_184 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_185 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_186 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_187 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_188 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 Site 11 | 1 | down | GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_189 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation of trench Site 11 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_190 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Pre-excavation of trench Site 11 | 1 | SW | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_191 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 11 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_192 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Trench during excavation site 11 | 1 | NW | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_193 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation of trench Site 11 | 1 | S | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_194 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation of trench Site 11 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_195 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Post-excavation of trench Site 11 | 1 | E | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_196 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Section | 1 | E | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_197 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Section | 1 | E | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_198 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | Section | 1 | E | OA/GH | 05.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_199 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 (0-40 cm) Site 5 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 06.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_200 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 Site 5 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 06.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_201 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 Site 5 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 06.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_202 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 Site 5 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 06.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_203 | Site 5 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 Site 5 | 1 | down | OA/GH | 06.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_204 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | eDNA test pit Site 11 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 07.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_205 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | eDNA test pit Site 11 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 07.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_206 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | eDNA test pit Site 11 | 1 | W | OA/GH | 07.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_207 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | eDNA test pit section Site 11 | 1 | W | OA/GH | 07.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C1-DSC_208 | Site 11 | Digital/Stafræn | eDNA profile 1=upper, 2=lower Site 11 | 1 | N | OA/GH | 07.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0001 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0002 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0003 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0004 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0005 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0006 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0007 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0008 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0009 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0010 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0011 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0012 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0013 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0014 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 2 | Down | SÓ/GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0015 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NNV | SÓ | 26.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0016 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NNV | SÓ | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0017 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | SV | SÓ | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0018 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | SSA | SÓ | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0019 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0020 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0021 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0022 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Tephra in turf | 2 | SSA | SÓ | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0023 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0024 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0025 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0026 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0027 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 | 2 | Down | GH | 26.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0028 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0029 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0030 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 12 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0031 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 13 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0032 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 14 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0033 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 15 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0034 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 15 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0035 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 15 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0036 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Tephra in turf | 2 | ANA | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0037 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Tephra in turf | 2 | ANA | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0038 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Tephra in turf | 2 | ANA | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0039 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Tephra in turf | 2 | NNV | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0040 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Tephra in turf | 2 | S | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0041 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | A possible cut through tephra in situ | 2 | A | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0042 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | A possible cut through tephra in situ | 2 | A | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0043 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | A possible cut through tephra in situ | 2 | A | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0044 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 16 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0045 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 16 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0046 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 17 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0047 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 17 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0048 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 18 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0049 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 18 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0050 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 19 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0051 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 19 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0052 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 20 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0053 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | A possible cut? | 2 | A | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0054 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | A possible cut? | 2 | S | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0055 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | A possible cut? | 2 | N | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0056 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | A possible cut? | 2 | A | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0057 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 21 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0058 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 21 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0059 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 22 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0060 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 22 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0061 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 23 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0062 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 23 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0063 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 24 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0064 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 25 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0065 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 25 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0066 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | The third wall and a floor layer upagainst it | 2 | S | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0067 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | The third wall and a floor layer upagainst it | 2 | S | SÓ | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0068 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 26 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0069 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 27 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0070 | Site 01 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 27 | 2 | Down | GH | 27.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0071 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0072 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0073 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0074 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0075 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0076 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0077 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0078 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0079 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0080 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0081 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0082 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0083 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0084 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0085 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0086 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0087 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0088 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0089 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0090 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0091 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0092 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0093 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core | 2 | Down | GH | 28.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0094 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0095 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0096 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0097 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0098 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0099 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0100 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0101 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0102 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0103 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0104 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0105 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Possible shovel mark? | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0106 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Possible shovel mark? | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0107 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Stones at the outer side of wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0108 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Stones at the outer side of wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0109 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Stones at the outer side of wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0110 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Stones at the outer side of wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0111 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Stones at the outer side of wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0112 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Stones at the outer side of wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0113 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Stones at the outer side of wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0114 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0115 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0116 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0117 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0118 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0119 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0120 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0121 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0122 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0123 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0124 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0125 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 12 | 2 | Down | GH | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0126 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Northeastern section | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0127 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Northeastern section | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0128 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Northeastern section | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0129 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Northeastern section | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0130 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Northeastern section | 2 | NA | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0131 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Southwestern section | 2 | SV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0132 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Southwestern section | 2 | SV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0133 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Southwestern section | 2 | SV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0134 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Southwestern section | 2 | SV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0135 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Southwestern section | 2 | SV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0136 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall and bottom of trench | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0137 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Wall and bottom of trench | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0138 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0139 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0140 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0141 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0142 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | NV | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0143 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | N | SÓ | 29.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0144 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | N | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0145 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0146 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0147 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0148 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0149 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0150 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0151 | Site 03 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | NV | SÓ | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0152 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0153 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0154 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0155 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0156 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0157 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0158 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0159 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0160 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0161 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0162 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 2 | Down | SÓ/AGAR | 30.06.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0163 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0164 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0165 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0166 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 1 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0167 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0168 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0169 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0170 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 2 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0171 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 3 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0172 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 4 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0173 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0174 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0175 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0176 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0177 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0178 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0179 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0180 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0181 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NV | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0182 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0183 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0184 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Location of trench | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0185 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Floor layer | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0186 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Floor layer | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0187 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Floor layer | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0188 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Floor layer | 2 | NV | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0189 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Floor layer | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 03.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0190 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Fireplace | 2 | A | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0191 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Fireplace | 2 | A | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0192 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Fireplace | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0193 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Fireplace | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0194 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Fireplace | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0195 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Fireplace | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0196 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Signs of the floor layer being shovelled out | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0197 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Signs of the floor layer being shovelled out | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0198 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Cut for the fireplace | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0199 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Cut for the fireplace | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0200 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Southeast section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0201 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0202 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0203 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | The wall | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0204 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0205 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Inner side of wall | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0206 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Inner side of wall | 2 | SV | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0207 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Outer side of wall | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0208 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | Outer side of wall | 2 | NA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0209 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | SE section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0210 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | SE section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0211 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | SE section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0212 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | SE section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0213 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | SE section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0214 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | SE section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0215 | Site 07 | Digital/Stafræn | SE section | 2 | SA | SÓ/EH | 04.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0216 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core sheet | 2 | - | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0217 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0218 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 5 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0219 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0220 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 6 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0221 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0222 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0223 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 7 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0224 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0225 | Site 08 | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0226 | | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0227 | | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0228 | | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0229 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0230 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0231 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0232 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0233 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0234 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0235 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0236 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0237 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0238 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0239 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0240 | | Digital/Stafræn | Eastern section | 2 | A | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |

| Type | Picture ID | Site No | Digital/Stafræn | Subject | Camera no | Direction of camera | ID | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0241 | | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0242 | | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0243 | | Digital/Stafræn | Outerside of walls | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0244 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0245 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0246 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 8 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0247 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 9 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0248 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0249 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core10 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0250 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 10 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0251 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0252 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 11 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0253 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 12 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0254 | | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0255 | | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0256 | | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0257 | | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0258 | | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | S | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0259 | | Digital/Stafræn | Working shot | 2 | SA | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0260 | | Digital/Stafræn | Sign at Nessel | 2 | - | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0261 | | Digital/Stafræn | Sign at Nessel | 2 | - | SÓ | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0262 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 13 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |
| Vettvangsmynd | C2-DSC_0263 | | Digital/Stafræn | Core 13 | 2 | Down | EH/EE | 05.07.2023 |